

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1983 - 84

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EDITED BY
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,
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PREFACE

Due to chronic printing problems the publication of the Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy has fallen into arrears. As a remedial measure, the Directorate of Epigraphy decided, with the approval of the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, to bring out as expeditiously as possible the arrear issues by getting them prepared in the Directorate of Epigraphy itself. The first of such issues is now in the hands of scholars and, hopefully, further issues will follow in quick succession.

I am thankful to the Director General Shri M.C. Joshi for his encouragement as well as for his keen appreciation of the importance of this publication. Besides thanking my colleagues in the Epigraphy branch and Shri C.S. Vasudevan for all their help, I also offer my special thanks to Shri P. Natarajan of my office who is mainly responsible for the excellent get up of this Annual Report.

Mysore

6-12-1991

K.V. Ramesh
Director (Epigraphy)

C O N T E N T S

	Pages
1. Topographical Index	i-vi
2. Dynastic Index	vii-viii
3. Index of Inscriptions according to Languages .	ix-x
4. Index of Inscriptions according to Scripts .	xi-xii
5. Introduction	1-22
6. Appendix A : Copper-plates	23-25
7. Appendix B : Inscriptions on Stone and other Materials	26-75
8. Appendix C : Arabic and Persian Inscriptions .	76-138
9. Appendix D : List of Photographs	139-144

P L A T E S

No. I	Tirupati Museum Inscription of Vaidumba Manujatriṇētra (B 2)	
No. II	Inugurti Inscription of Kākatīya Pratāparudra (B 26)	
No. III	Vadōdra Museum Inscription of Śivasimgha (B 69)	
No. IV	Dēvagāon Inscription (B 121)	
No. V	Pannā Inscription (B 131)	
No. VI	Kōmāḷippaṭṭi Inscription of Pāṇḍya Jaṭāvarman Kulaśēkhara I (B 167)	
No. VII	Inscription of Akbar, dated A.H. 977 (C 132)	
No. VIII	(a) Inscription of Fidan <u>Shāh</u> , dated A.H. 874 (C 134)	
	(b) Inscription of Akbar, dated A.H. 980 (C 172)	

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983-84

Topographical Index of Inscriptions

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
ANDHRA PRADESH			
Adilabad	Adilabad	Ādilābād	C 1-9
Do.	Asifabad	Asifābad Road	C 10
Do.	Khanpur	Māsai pēṭh	C 11
Do.	Nirmal	Nirmal	C 12-17
Do.	Sirpūr	Sirpūr Town	C 18-20
Chittoor	Chandragiri	Tirupati	A 1, B 1-3
Do.	Vayalpad	Chinnagottīgallu	B 1
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Chaitanyapuri	B 4
Warangal	Cheriyal	Ākunūru	B 5-6
Do.	Do.	Bairānipalle	B 7-8
Do.	Do.	Bekkallu	B 9-11
Do.	Do.	Chēriyāl	B 12-13
Do.	Jangaon	Kundāram	B 14
Do.	Do.	Nawābpēṭ	B 15-16
Do.	Do.	Niḍigonḍa	B 17-19
Do.	Do.	Pembarthi	B 20
Do.	Do.	Shāmīrpēṭ	B 21
Do.	Mahbubabad	Ingurti	B 22-26
Do.	Do.	Kandikonḍa	B 27, 31
Do.	Do.	Koravi	B 28-30
Do.	Do.	Mādhavapuram	B 31
Do.	Do.	Mahbūbābād	A 32
BIHAR			
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Umga	C 21-24

Topographical Index of Inscriptions

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
BIHAR--contd.			
Begusarai	Begusarai	Makkan Dargah	C 25
Bhojpur	Arrah	Arrah	C 26
Do.	Do.	Piro	C 27
Darbhangha	Darbhangha	Darbhangha	C 28-32
Patna	Patna	Patna	C 33-38
Rohitas	Bhabna	Champūr	C 39-43
Do.	Sasaram	Akbarpūr	C 44-45
Samastipur	Dalsingasarai	Muhin' Dīn Nagar	C 46
DELHI			
Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	C 47-48
GOA			
Goa	Tiswadi	Velha Goa	C 69-70
GUJARAT			
Banaskantha	Chorwad	Khōrāsāgir	B 33
Do.	Wav	Dēvasthalī near Wāv	B 48
Bharuch	Ankaleshwar	Ankaleshwar	C 71-74
Junagadh	Junagadh	Junāgadh	B 37
Do.	Patan Veraval	Bhīmadēval near Prāchī	B 38
Do.	Do.	Pāṭan	B 41

Topographical Index of Inscriptions

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
GUJARAT--contd.			
Junagadh	Patan Veraval	Prabhas Pāṭan	B 33-42
Khedra (Kaira)	Kapaḍvanj	Kapaḍvanj	C 75-84
Do.	Do.	Nikōl	C 85
Kutch	Bhuj	Andhau	B 44-47
Do.	Do.	Bhuj	B 43-54
Do.	Do.	V. Kaniābē	B 43
Do.	Mandvi	Farādi	B 51
Do.	Mundra	V. Chhasarā	B 50
Mehsana	Chanasma	Bāmbhaṇavāḍa	A 2
Do.	Kadi	Kaḍī	A 4
Do.	Mehsana	Mehsānā	B 58, 65, 70
Panch Mahals	Halol	Chāmpāner	C 86-89
Rajkot	Rajkot	Rajkot	B 55-57
Surat	Mandvi	Māṇḍvī	C 90-92
Do.	Do.	Taḍkeswar	C 93-95
Vadodara	Vadodara	Vaḍōdarā	A 2-4 B 58-71 C 96
--	--	Pātan Kachēri	A 3
--	--	Taradi	B 53
--	--	Tintoi	B 66
KARNATAKA			
Bangalore	Bangalore	Bēgūr	B 72-75

Topographical Index of Inscriptions

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
KARNATAKA--contd.			
Bangalore	Channapatna	Mālūrpaṭṇa	B 76
Mandya	Pandavapura	Kyātanahallī	B 77
Mysore	Chamarajanagar	Haḷe-Ālūr	B 78-84
Do.	Heggadadevankote	Hebbalaguppe	B 85-86
Do.	Mysore	Varuṇā	B 87-88
Do.	T. Narasipur	Vijayapuri	B 89-90
Tumkur	Tumkur	Honnudike	B 91
MADHYA PRADESH			
Mandasaur	Sitamaui	Lādūnā	B 92-100
Do.	Do.	Sitamaui	B 101-15
Panna	Ajaigarh	Ajaigarh	B 116-20
Do.	Do.	Dēvagāon	B 121-26
Do.	Gunaur	Paḍeri	B 127
Do.	Panna	Haruduā	B 128
Do.	Do.	Janvār	B 129
Do.	Do.	Kakarahatī	B 130
Do.	Do.	Pannā	B 131-32
Satna	Amarpatan	Amar Pāṭan	B 133-41
Do.	Do.	Kastarā	B 142
Do.	Do.	Mukundapur	B 143-45
Vidisha	Vidisha	Vidiśā	C 97-104

Topographical Index of Inscriptions

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
MAHARASHTRA			
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangābād	B 146-50
Do.	Kannad	Bhairgaon	B 151-52
Do.	Do.	Ellōrā	B 153-61
Do.	Do.	Hastā	B 162-65
Jalagaon	Chalisingaon	Pitalkhōrā	B 166
Thana		Kankēri	B 146
RAJASTHAN			
Jahalawar	Manohar Thana	Manohar Thānā	C 107
Do.	Pirana	Pirāwa	C 108-11
Do.	Do.	Sūnel	C 112
Kota	Baran	Bāran	C 113-17
Do.	Digod	Barod	C 118
Do.	Do.	Etawah	C 119-20
Do.	Kota	Koṭā	C 121-32
Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	Ranṭhambhor	C 133-139
TAMIL NADU			
Ramanathapuram	Sivaganga	Kōmālipattī	B 167
Do.	Do.	Mudikkarai	B 168-173
Do.	Tiruvadanai	Toṇḍi	B 174
Salem	Namakkal	Nāmakkal	B 175-79

Topographical Index of Inscriptions

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
TAMIL NADU --contd.			
Thanjavur	Nannilam	Sukravārakkaṭṭa- lai	B 180-82
Do.	Thanjavur	Karuntaṭṭāṅkuḍi	B 184
Do.	Do.	Thaṇjāvūr	B 181-87
UTTAR PRADESH			
Mathura	Chhata	Chhata	C 140-41
Do.	Mathura	Mathurā	C 142
Do.	Sadabad	Mahāban	C 143-52
Mirazapur	Chunar	Ahaurā	C 153
Do.	Do.	Bhuilī	C 154-57
Do.	Do.	Chunār	C 158-75
Do.	Mirzapur	Haliā	C 176
Do.	Do.	Lākhanpūr	C 177-80
Do.	Do.	Mirzāpur	C 181-85
FOREIGN COUNTRY			
PAKISTAN			
SIND PROVINCE			
Thatta	Thatta	Thatta	C 196-267

Dynastic Index

Dynasty	Appendix	Numbers
Āṣaf Jāhī	C	10, 12
Chālūkyas, Eastern	B	28
Chālūkyas of Kalyāṇa	B	7, 8, 9, 20, 23-26
Chālūkyā (?)	B	88
Chaulukya	A	2, 3, 4
Chief of Īḍar	B	59-61, 63, 66, 68-69
Chiefs of Kalukaḍapura	A	1
Chiefs of Rēcherla	B	27, 31
Chōḷa	B	86, 175, 183-85
East India Company	C	174
Fārūqīs of Khāndesh	C	105
Gaṅgas, Western	B	76-77, 89
Hoysaḷa	B	83-84
Kākatīya	B	6, 10-11, 14, 22, 24-26, 32
<u>Khaljī</u>	C	156
Kshatrapas, Western	B	43-44
Makvāṇā	B	33
<u>Mughal</u>	B	65, 92, 104, 106-09
	C	59, 85, 100, 102, 104, 106, 115, 128, 132, 142, 149, 171-73, 200-01
Nawwābs of Tonk	C	108
Pāṇḍya	B	167-71, 174, 182
Rulers of Sind	C	197, 211, 213-14
Rulers of Sītāmāu	B	92-100, 102-04, 106-14
Sultāns of Gujarāt	C	86-87
Sultans of Mālwa	C	112, 118, 134
Vaidumba	B	1-2
Vijayanagara	B	90, 178

Dynastic Index

Dynasty	Appendix	Numbers
Miscellaneous	B	3-5, 8, 12-13, 15-19, 21-23, 29-30, 34-42, 45-58, 62, 64, 67, 70-75, 78-82, 85, 87, 91, 101, 105, 115, 116-66, 172-73, 176-77, 179-81, 186-87
	C	1-9, 11, 13-58, 60-84, 88-89, 101, 103, 107, 110-14, 116-17, 119-27, 129-31, 133, 135-41, 143-48, 150-55, 157-70, 175-86, 198-99, 202-10, 212, 215-67.

Index of Inscriptions according to Languages

Language	Appendix	Numbers
Arabic	C	7, 21-24, 42, 44, 46, 50, 52-54, 56-57, 75-84, 86-88, 91, 107, 113-14, 117, 119, 121-23, 126-27, 130-31, 133-37, 141, 152, 154-55, 157, 165-66, 185, 197, 202-03, 205, 214, 217, 230, 238, 241-43, 246, 256-57
Arabic and Gujarātī	C	90, 92
Arabic and Local dialect	C	120
Arabic and Persian	C	2, 4, 12, 27, 29-31, 33-34, 51, 55, 58, 61-62, 68-69, 71-72, 74, 97-103, 112, 115, 118, 139, 164, 167, 186, 191, 194, 204, 240, 253-55
Arabic and Urdū	C	32
English and Persian	C	174
Kannada	B	7-8, 15-16, 20-21, 72-73, 75-79, 82-83, 85, 87-91, 151
Kannada mixed with Tamil	B	86
Local dialect	B	38-40, 50-53, 55-56, 59, 66, 71, 92-115, 117-18, 120, 122-23, 125-33, 135-45, 149-52, 154-55, 158-66
Local dialect mixed with Sanskrit	B	134
Persian	C	5, 8-9, 11, 13-20, 25-26, 28, 33, 36-41, 43, 45, 47-49, 59-60, 63-67, 70, 73, 85, 89, 93-96, 104-05, 109, 116, 124, 128-29, 138, 140, 142-51, 153, 156, 158-60, 162-63, 168-73, 175-76, 181-84, 188-90, 192-93, 196, 198-201, 206-13, 215-16, 218-29, 231-37, 239, 244-45, 247-49, 251-52

Index of Inscriptions according to Languages

Language	Appendix	Numbers
Persian and Arabic	C	1, 3, 132
Persian and Kaithalī	C	178
Persian and local dialect	C	110, 125
Persian and Marāṭhī	C	106
Persian and Urdū	C	108, 195
Prakrit	B	4, 146, 150
Sanskrit	A	2-4
	B	14, 22, 24, 27, 33-34, 36-37, 43-47, 57-58, 60, 61, 63-64, 66-70, 116, 121, 124, 147-48, 153
Sanskrit (corrupt)	B	48-49, 126, 156
Sanskrit and Local dialect	B	65, 119
Sanskrit and Telugu	A	1
	B	11, 31
Sanskrit influenced by Local dialect	B	35, 41, 62
Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect	B	54
Tamil	B	74, 80-81, 84, 167-87
Telugu	B	1-3, 5-6, 9-10, 12-13, 17-19, 23, 25-26, 28-30, 32
Urdū	C	6, 161, 179-80, 187
Urdū and English	C	10
Urdū and Hindī	C	111

Index of Inscriptions according to Scripts

Script	Appendix	Numbers
Brāhmī	B	4, 57-61, 150
Grantha	A	1
Kannada	B	7-8, 15-16, 20-21, 72-73, 75-79, 82-83, 85-91, 151
Nāgarī	A	2-4
	B	22, 33-56, 62-71, 92-120, 122-149, 152-66
Naskh	C	4, 7-8, 21-24, 40, 42-43, 46, 50, 52-54, 56-57, 69, 72, 75, 80-84, 90-91, 96, 98, 101, 105, 107-08, 112-14, 117-19, 121-23, 126-27, 130-31, 133-37, 141, 152, 154-57, 165-67, 185, 196-97, 206-08, 214-16, 218-19, 221-23, 226, 230, 238, 242, 255, 257-59, 262-65
Naskh and Gujarātī	C	92
Naskh and Nāgarī	C	120
Naskh and Nasta'liq	C	12, 27, 30-32, 34-35, 37, 55, 64, 68, 71, 74, 97, 99-100, 139, 164, 186, 191, 194, 250, 254
Nasta'liq	C	3, 5-6, 9, 11, 13-20, 25-26, 28, 33, 36, 38-39, 41, 44-45, 47-49, 51, 58-63, 65-66, 70-73, 85, 93-95, 102-04, 108-09, 115-16, 124, 128-29, 138, 140, 142-51, 153, 158-60, 162-63, 168-73, 175-76, 179-84, 187-90, 192-93, 195, 198-201, 229, 233-37, 239-41, 244-49, 251-53
Nasta'liq and Nāgarī	C	106, 110-11, 125, 177-78
Nasta'liq and Naskh	C	1-2

Index of Inscriptions according to Scripts

Script	Appendix	Numbers
Nasta'liq and Roman	C	10
Roman and Nasta'liq	C	174
Śiddhamātrikā	B	121
Tamil	B	74, 80-81, 84, 167-87
Telugu	B	3, 5-6, 9-14, 17-19, 23-32
Telugu-Kannāḍa	B	1-2
<u>Thulth</u>	C	77-79, 86-87, 202-05, 209-13, 217, 220, 224-25, 227-28, 231-32, 256, 260-61, 266-67
<u>Thulth</u> and <u>Naskh</u>	C	67
<u>Thulth</u> , <u>Naskh</u> and Nasta'liq	C	132
<u>Thulth</u> in Ṭughrā	C	76, 88-89

ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN
EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1983-84

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

During the year under review, 4 copper plate grants and 187 stone inscriptions were examined by the Epigraphical Branch at Mysore. Of these, the copper-plate charters are included in Appendix A. Appendix B contains stone inscriptions, the majority of which were collected by the members of this branch. In Appendix C are included 267 Arabic and Persian inscriptions examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions. Appendix D contains the list of negatives of the photographs taken during the year.

Shri Madhav N. Katti, Superintending Epigraphist (presently Chief Epigraphist) visited some places in Karnataka and Maharashtra and his collection includes Nos. B 72-73 and 146. Dr. Ram Sharma, Superintending Epigraphist (since retired) visited some places in Gujarat and his collection includes Nos. A 2-4 and B 42-45. Dr. M.D. Sampath, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist (presently Superintending Epigraphist) visited parts of Andhra and Tamil Nadu and his collection includes Nos. A 1 and B 1-3. Dr. K.M. Bhadri, Epigraphical Assistant (presently Deputy Superintending Archaeologist) visited parts of Madhya Pradesh and his collection includes Nos. B 117-20. Shri P. Venkatesan, Epigraphical Assistant (presently Deputy Superintending Archaeologist) visited parts of Tamil Nadu and his collection includes Nos. B 175-80. Shri S. Nagarjuna, Epigraphical Assistant (presently Senior Epigraphical Assistant) visited parts of Andhra Pradesh and his collection includes B Nos. 5-11. Shri Jai Prakash, Epigraphical Assistant

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

(presently Senior Epigraphical Assistant) visited parts of Madhya Pradesh and his collection includes Nos. B 133-35.

Dr. I.K. Sharma, the then Superintending Archaeologist, Temple Survey Project (Southern Region), Madras (presently Director, New Delhi) and Shri Madhav N. Katti jointly visited some districts of erstwhile Mysore State in order to conduct the survey of temples and inscriptions belonging to the Western Ganga dynasty. Inscription Nos. B 72-91 are from this area.

In examining the estampages of the inscriptions noticed in Appendices A and B, in the preparation of the report and making it press-ready, I was assisted by my colleagues, Shri Madhav N. Katti, Dr. Ram Sharma, Dr. M.D. Sampath, Dr. C.R. Srinivasan, Dr. S.S. Iyer, Dr. A. Ramulu, Shri N. Nanjunda Swamy and other members of the technical staff.

The inscriptions listed in Appendix C were examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Archaeological Survey of India, Nagpur. They were copied from various places in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh by Shri N.M. Ganam, Superintending Epigraphist (since retired) assisted by Sarvashri M.F. Khan, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist (presently Superintending Epigraphist), S.S. Hussain, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (presently Assistant Superintending Epigraphist), Dr. M.Y. Quddusi, Senior Epigraphical Assistant and M.I. Quddusi and G.S. Khwaja, Epigraphical Assistants (presently Senior Epigraphical Assistants). The list also includes epigraphs from the old collections of the Epigraphy branch.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983-84

During the year under review, facilities were provided for research in Indian Epigraphy and allied subjects to a number of scholars from various parts of India and abroad. The scholars included Shri O. Sambaiah of the Nagarjuna University, Guntur; Shri Ravi Arvind Palat, State University, New York; Smt. A. Thilakavathi and Prof. L.K. Srinivasan from Madras; V. Madhusudhan from Ujjain and Shri Venkata Raghottam, from New Delhi.

Important inscriptions of this year's collections are reviewed below :

COPPER-PLATES

CHIEFS OF KALUKADAPURA.--No. A 1 was copied from the T.T.D. Museum at Tirupati, where it is preserved now. This charter which belongs to the reign period of Sōma-mahīpa, Chief of Kalukadapura, is composed in Sanskrit and Telugu languages and engraved in Grantha script, assignable palaeographically to the 13th century A.D. The present charter is the second of this family known so far, wherein the Grantha script is used even for the portion which is in Telugu language. Out of the three plates, the first plate is missing as can be seen from the fact that the invocatory portion and the beginning of the *prasaṣṭi* portion are not available.

The Śaka date given in chronogram viz., *abdhī-vārddhī-chandr-ēndu*, (11+4) the other details being Chitrabhānu, Māgha and *ardhodayakāla* which do not correspond regularly. If the cyclic year is taken as wrong for Subhānu, the details would correspond to

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

1224 A.D., January 21 (f.d.t. •22).

The charter registers the grant of the village Chiyanāpalli in the middle of Mahārājavādi by king Sōma-bhūpa to rājaguru Dakṣiṇāmūrtti, for the merit of Maddala and he, in turn, divided the grant into 32 shares and distributed it among several brāhmaṇas. The names of the donees who received these shares are specified.

The importance of the charter is that it refers to the name of the queen of Sōma-bhūpa. The usual epithets of the Kalukaḍapura chiefs are conspicuously absent in respect of the ruling chief Sōma-bhūpa. It is necessary to take stock of the other members of this family so as to know whether the chief Sōma-bhūpa of the present record is an earlier member of the Kalukaḍa family. We know that one Sōmidēva is referred to as the son of Gaṅga (or Kali Gaṅga) in the Tāḍapatri inscription of Udayāditya (vide Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVIII, pp. 116 ff.) and the Chintakāmanta grant of Sōmēśa (vide Ibid., Vol. XXXVII). This Sōmidēva was born to Kali Gaṅga and his queen was Beṭṭamahādēvi. The only date known for Udayāditya is Śaka 1120 (1199 A.D.) (See J.E.S.I., Vol. XIII, p. 121). The nearness of the date of the record under discussion to the above date available from Tāḍapatri inscription gives us a clue to identify the above Sōma-bhūpa with Sōmidēva, the father of Udayāditya. It may also be inferred that Udayāditya was his junior contemporary, for the date of Sōma-bhūpa can be extended upto a date as late as 1223-24 A.D. (Ibid., p. 115).

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983-84

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

WESTERN KSHATRAPA.--No. B 43 engraved on a stone slab in Sanskrit language and Brāhmī characters of about the second century A.D. originally found at V. Kaniābē, Bhuj Tahsil and now preserved in the Museum at Bhuj belongs to the reign of the Western Kshatrapa king Rudrasimha. It records the erection of a memorial pillar (lashti). Nos. B 44 and 45 also engraved on stone originally discovered at Bhuj and now preserved in the Museum at Kutch, though very much damaged and worn out, also appear to record the erection of a memorial pillar (lashti). The practice of erecting pillars in memory of the dead is well known during the time of Western Kshatrapas and a number of such inscriptions belonging to the time of Rājan Rudradāman and Rājan Mahākshatrapa Svāmi Rudrasimha discovered at Andhau and now kept in the Bhuj Museum are already known (ARIE., 1954-55, B. 172-77, Select Inscriptions, Vol. I, Nos. 63-66, pp. 173-75).

CHIEFS OF ĪḌAR.--Nos. B 59 and 60 now kept in the Mahārāja Sayyaji Rao Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda are both dated Vikrama 1532 (1476 A.D.) and belong to the reign of the Īḍar chief Rājā Bhāṇa. While the purport of the first inscription is lost as it is badly damaged, the second one records the construction of a step well. Rājā Bhāṇa is known to be the brother and successor of Bhāṇa (ASI.A.R., 1936-37, p. 96) and there is an inscription of him at Īḍar dated Vikrama 1532 (1476 A.D., B No. 60). Nos. B, 61 and 63, also found in the same Museum belong to the reign of Bhāramalla. Bhāramalla is known to be the son of Bhīma of the Rāthōda family of Īḍar and he was involved in a protracted war with

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Rāṇa Sāṃgā of Chitōḍ for the throne of Īḍar (JESI., Vol. IX, p. 38). While B 61 records the construction of a step-well at Ṭaṃṭoi by Dēvajī and Bhīmajī, B 63 refers to the excavation of a step-well by Vyāsa Gōpāla and his three brothers. A number of inscriptions of Bhāramalla are already known (ARIE., 1977-78, Nos. B 64-65 and B 74 and ASI. A.R., 1936-37, p. 96). While Nos. B 64 and 75 of 1977-78 are dated Vikrama 1599 (1543 A.D.), the date portions of B 74 of 1977-78 is lost. The present two inscriptions (viz., 61 and 63) contain particulars of dates between Vikrama 1566 and 1600. These inscriptions indicate that **Mahārāja** Bhāramalla had a long period of reign extending up to about four decades.

MUGHAL--No. B 108 from Sītāmau, Sitamau Tahsil, Mandasaur District, in local dialect and Nāgarī characters, is engraved on the central **saṃādhi** in the **barē-ṃaṭha** premises. Dated in Vikrama 1761 (A.D. 1704), Jyēṣṭha ba. 10, it records the erection of a **saṃada** (tomb) during the time of Moghul emperor Aurangzeb and the local ruler Kēsōdāsa. The record mentions Nāthu as the mason and Jīvarāja as the writer (**pachōla**). A number of inscriptions from this area mention Nāthu (See Nos. B 106-107 above).

No. 109, also from Sītāmau, in local dialect and Nāgarī script, is engraved on a pillar in the **maṇḍapa** in the temple of Mahādēva in the **barē ṃaṭha** premises and belongs to the reign of emperor **Pātasāha** Farrukh-siyar. Dated Vikrama 1775 (A.D. 1718) Kārttika sudī 15, it records the construction of a **dēvarōh** (temple) by Bhagavāngarji during the rule of **Mahārāja** Kēsōdāsajī. **Mahārāja** Kēsōdāsajī is evidently the same as the one mentioned in the record referred to above (No. B 108).

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983-84

VAIDUMBAS.--Two hero-stone inscriptions (Nos. B 1 and 2) copied from T.T.D. Museum, Tirupati were brought from the village Chinnagoṭṭigallu in Vayalpad Taluk of Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh. The language of these records is archaic Telugu and the script is early Telugu-Kannaḍa of the 9th century A.D. The characters are similar to those of the Peddatippasamudram record of Vaidumba Gaṇḍatriṇētra (vide Ep. Ind., Vol. XXVI, p. 184 and plate).

Both the records belong to the reign period of Vaidumba king Manujatriṇētra Pallava-mahārāju. One of the records (No. B 1) states that when Vāṇarāju attacked Poḍamāvi, a warrior named [Gaja]chētakapasandī (?) died while fighting with an individual (name not given), who is referred to as the son of Muduṇḍla, in the course of an elephant raid over the village. We know that members of a Bāṇa family were governing Vadugavaḷi-12,000 as the feudatores of the Pallavas during the period under reference. Vāṇarāju mentioned in our record probably belonged to this Bāṇa family, which was different from the Bāṇa family that held sway over Vaṅganūr-vishaya and served under the Chalukyas of Vātāpi.

The chief who involved in the Poḍamāvi battle cannot be identified with certainty. However, it is unlikely that he is identical with the one with whom a certain Remma fought and died, when Manujatriṇētra Pallava-mahārāju was ruling, a fact known through a record from Peddapālem (See, SII., Vol. X, No. 642).

Another inscription (No. B 2) from the above place seems to record the death of two heroes Eṇṇeyamūrekki, son of Kokkuḷūrekki and Ekan[ra] Kāliganṇu in the conflict (pōṭu) at Poḍamāvi fort (koṭṭam) with Muni[chō]rajunṇu, son of Muduṇḍla, the former having

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

been pierced (*poḍichi*) by the elephant.

The political situation during the period in question has to be examined in detail so that the parties involved in the Poḍamāvi battle can be identified. The reason for their strained relationship may be that in the course of carving out territories for themselves, the Vaidumbas and the Bāṇas entered into hostilities against each other. Of the several skirmishes that resulted among the various powers, especially between the Vaidumbas and their neighbouring powers, one may have been the aggression of Vāṇarāju on the Vaidumba territory, as can be inferred from the attack on Poḍamāvi by the Bāṇa chief. The place Poḍamāvi cannot be identified, but must have been situated in Vayalpad Taluk of Chittoor District.

MISCELLANEOUS.—No. B 117 is engraved on a step of the tank, by name Parmal tank, in the fort at Ajaigarh, Ajaigarh Tahsil, Panna District, Madhya Pradesh. It is in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī script. It is partly worn out and dated in V.S. 13[6]9. It extolls a certain Maṇimitra who was born in the Kātyāyana-vamśa and seems to record some work probably pertaining to the tank where it is found engraved.

No. B 121 is engraved on the rock above the cistern on the hill called Dēvaparvat near the village of Dēvagaon, Ajaigarh Tahsil, Panna District, Madhya Pradesh. It is in nail-headed characters of the 7th-8th century A.D. It reads : *gantumgasīva*, which may indicate the name of the deity in the temple on the hill or may simply be a person's name. The inscription is palaeographically very interesting.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983-84

No. B 131 in local dialect and Nāgarī characters is a satī-stone found at Pannā, Panna Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh. It is dated in V.S. 13[7]5, Jyēṣṭha ba. 13, Tuesday, corresponding to 1317 A.D., June 7. It records the performance of satī by the wife of Jāvē, son of Pālhaṇa, a resident of the village Mahōdrā. This record testifies to the antiquity of the modern village Mahōdrā, in the Panna District of Madhya Pradesh. It is evident that the satī was committed in the village Mahōdrā itself and the stone was set up there.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS

MUGHALS.--During the year, no new records of the Delhi Sultāns came to light. The list contains a few inscriptions of the Mughal emperors, representing Akbar, Shāhjahān, Aurangzeb, Muḥammad Shāh and Shāh 'Ālam II. Of the four records of Akbar, No. 132, from Koṭa, a district headquarters in Rajasthan, is important as it is the first record of the Mughal dynasty and also the first of Akbar to be found in the town after its subjugation by the king. The epigraph is in situ and inscribed in Thulth, Naskh and Nasta'liq characters. It records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 977 (1569 A.D.), by Mīr 'Alī Akbar. The text was inscribed by Ruzbihā, (son of) Muḥammad. It is difficult to ascertain the identity of the builder. We know one 'Alī Akbar, who finds mention as the builder in two epigraphs, one from Sasarām in Shahbād District of Bihar, dated A.H. 1022 (1613-14 A.D.) and the other from Khurramābad near Sasarām, dated A.H. 1026/1618 A.D. (Corpus of Arabic and Persian Inscriptions of Bihar, Patna, 1973, pp. 194

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

and 209; *Ep. Ind. Ar. and Pers. Supp.*, 1969, p. 6, pl. II c). The other is Mīr 'Alī Akbar Musawī, who attained the rank of 3000 in Akbar's time. Both he and his elder brother Mīr Mu'izzu'l-Mulk, in the 24th regnal year of the King, joined the Bihar officers who took the path of rebellion. Mīr 'Alī Akbar was however arrested and put to prison (*Ma'āthīru'l-Umarā*, Vol. III, Calcutta, 1891, pp. 231-32). Whether Mīr 'Alī Akbar of our record is identical with any of the above, is difficult to establish. Mīr 'Alī Akbar of our record must have been associated with the town in some official capacity or as its fief-holder. Likewise, the calligrapher, Ruzbihā is not known from any other source. He must have been an artist of sufficient skill. Anyway, this inscription indicates the fact that Koṭa, one of the chief towns of the Hādā Rajputs came under the Mughal authority in the early years of Akbar.

Three new records, Nos. 171-73, of identical purport, in Persian verse, of the time of Akbar and executed in beautiful *Nasta'liq* script are found on the gateway of the fort at Chunār, District Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh. They record that Muḥammad Sharīf Khān (also written as Sharīf Muḥammad Khān in one record) constructed a lofty gateway on the west (in the fort) in A.H. 981 (1573-74 A.D.) for the comfort of the people as well as to repel the disturbances. One of the three records has the date in chronogram, which yields the date (A.H.) 980 (1572-73 A.D.) which may be taken to indicate that the construction of the gateway was commenced in A.H. 980 (1572-73 A.D.) and was completed in the following year. The builder may be identified with Sharīf Khān, brother of Shāmsu'd-Dīn Khān Atga who served under Akbar and Jahāngīr. He was first appointed to the Sarkār of Kanauj. He distinguished himself in the conquest of Kumbhalner. In the 25th

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983-84

Regnal year of Akbar he was made tutor to prince Murād and was in the same year sent to Malwa as governor (Mā'athiru'l-Umarā, Vol II, Calcutta, 1890, pp. 601-02). The epigraphs under study which mention Muḥammad Sharīf as Khāssa-i-Khail, indicate that he was initially attached to the royal bodyguard of Akbar and was posted in Chunār.

Of the two inscriptions belonging to the reign of Shahjahān, No. 128 from Koṭa records the construction of a mausoleum of Sayyid Ḥakīm in A.H. 1053, corresponding to V.S. 1700 (1643-44 A.D.). Sayyid Ḥakīm is described in the text as a man of munificence. He must have been a saintly person whose identification is unfortunately not established.

No. 85, from Nikol, District Kheda, Gujarat, which is in Persian verse, is remarkable for its fine Nasta'liq style of calligraphy inscribed by Hidāyatu'llāh Ridvī. The record pertains to the reign of Shāh Jahān. It was set up when Aurangzeb was the governor of Gujarat. It is dated, A.H. 1055 (1645-46 A.D.). The record states that when Ḥāj, the leader of the turbulent people, rose in rebellion, Aurangzeb directed Barkhurdār against him. In the encounter, Ḥāj capitulated. After this glorious victory, Barkhurdār built the fort and made the district free from disturbances. The epigraph is important as it corroborates the historical reference to the disturbed condition of Gujarat before the appointment of Aurangzeb as the governor. It was the firm and efficient administration of Aurangzeb that gave peace and safety to the people of Gujarat. Barkhurdār, mentioned in the text, may be identified with Khawāja Barkhurdār, who was a trusted friend of Aurangzeb. He was later on posted as Qil'adār of Ausa (in the Osmanabad District of Maharashtra) in 1654 which post he continued

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

to hold till A.H. 1081 (1670 A.D.) with the rank of 2000 *zāt* and 2000 *Sawār* (*Amal-i-Šālīḥ*, Calcutta, 1927, Vol. III, p. 194; *Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's reign*, Hyderabad, 1958, p. 75; *EIAPS*, 1969, p. 39, PL. X c).

The remaining four records belong to the reign of Aurangzeb. Of them No. 115, from Bāran, District Kota, Rajasthan, inadequately published in *Safarnāma-i-Maẓharī*, p. 209, was on re-examination found to record the construction of a mosque during the administration of Sayyid Muḥammad Wāsi', the *Amīn* (Revenue Collector) by Muhammad *Shafī'* Māzandarāni (i.e. Māzandarān in Iran) in the 23rd regnal year of the king, corresponding to A.H. 1091 and V.S. 1737 (1680 A.D.). Its text was written by 'Abdu'l-Ghanī son of Muḥammad Wāsi' 'Alavī. The record is interesting as it furnishes the names of *Mughal* officials and the scribe. Sayyid Muḥammad Wāsi' who enjoyed the post of *Amīn* (Revenue Collector) is untraceable in historical works, while Muḥammad *Shafī'* the builder may be identified with Sayyid Mīr Muḥammad *Shafī'* who was the *thānadār* of Bayana in the year A.H. 1077 (1666 A.D.). He was instructed by Aurangzeb to arrest *Sīvājī* and his son who had escaped from internment at Agra (*Selected Documents of Aurangzeb's reign*, pp. 54-55).

These records of Aurangzeb have come from Vidisha, the headquarters of the district of the same name in Madhya Pradesh. Of them, No. 104, which is dated A.H. 1107 (1695-96 A.D.), states that a lady whose name reads like *Bībī Maruthāna*, constructed a masonry mosque and a step-well at a cost of Rupees three thousand five hundred after the death of her husband whose name is mentioned as *Khairu'd-Dīn Saudāgar*, probably for his merit. *Khairu'd-Dīn*

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983-84

must have belonged to the merchant community. The record is important in that it gives the cost of the buildings constructed in 1695-96 A.D. The other epigraph from the same place, No. 100, records the death of a person whose name is not mentioned. He died in the fortieth regnal year of Aurangzeb (1696 A.D.). No. 102, another inscription from the same place, records the name of one more official of Aurangzeb namely Pīr Khān who built a mosque in A.H. 1114 corresponding to the 47th regnal year of the king (1702-03 A.D.). Unfortunately his identity cannot be established.

The solitary record of Muḥammad Shāh in this collection, No. 106, is a bilingual record from Amlād, District Dhule, Maharashtra. It states that one Mīrza Yādgār constructed a fort and a well inside the fort and also populated the town (Qaṣba) of Amlād in A.H. 1140 (1727-28 A.D.), when Mughal Khān was the faujdār of Sulṭānpur. Mīrza Yādgār, the builder, may be identical with Yādgār Kashmīrī who, along with Najābat 'Alī Khān, perused the king Muḥammad Shāh in 1736 A.D. to enter into an agreement with Bājī Rao for a lasting peace in Malwa between the Marathas and the Mughal (The Reign of Muḥammad Shāh, New Delhi, 1977, p. 131). The other official named Mughal Khān mentioned in the text as the faujdār of Sulṭānpur may be identified with Mughal 'Alī Khān who finds mention in the Nandurbār inscription as the builder of a well in A.H. 1139 (1726-27 A.D.). In that record, Mughal 'Alī Khān is mentioned as the great Khān (Khān-i-Dhīshān), (ARIE., 1963-64, No. D. 180). The record under study is thus quite important, as it provides the names of two officials which is an important information useful for regional history. The record is also important as it indicates the continuation of Mughal authority in the region at this time.

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

The next Mughal emperor represented in the collection is Shāh 'Ālam II. The epigraph No. 149, from Mahāban, District Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, records that a lofty tomb of Chandan Shahīd was completed in A.H. 1194 corresponding to the 22nd regnal year of the king (1780 A.D.) by Āghā Bāqīr under the supervision of Ghulām 'Alī Baig. It also mentions the name of the mason who executed the work viz. Natthū. The appellation Shahīd to the name of Chandan, indicates that the person who is now venerated as a saint died a martyr.

SULTĀNS OF MALWA.—Among the records of the provincial dynasties, the Sultāns of Mālwa are represented by three epigraphs. The records belong to the reign of Maḥmūd Shāh (I) Khaljī. One, No. 112, from Sūnel, District Jhalawar, Rajasthan, recording the construction of a mosque in A.H. 871 (1466-67 A.D.) by Ḥusāmu'l-Mulk son of Sa'du'l-Mulk, designates the name Sūnel as Ḥusāmpūr which must have been named after Ḥusāmu'l-Mulk, the builder. The identity of Ḥusāmu'l-Mulk or his father Sa'du'l-Mulk can not be established with certainty. We know one Ḥusāmu'l-Mulk whose name was Khwāja Muḥammad, one of the noblemen in the court of Maḥmūd Shāh (I) of Gujarat. Soon after the accession of Gujarat Sultān, Maḥmūd Shāh (I) in 1455, Ḥusāmu'l-Mulk and three other courtiers conspired to dethrone the Sultān and to raise the prince Ḥasan Khān to royal power. When the plot was known to the king, the three were caught and killed. Ḥasāmu'l-Mulk managed to flee to Mālwa (Ṭabaqāt-i-Akbarī, Calcutta, 1935, Vol. III, pp. 136-38). It is very likely that he might have been received with royal favour by Maḥmūd Shāh (I) Khaljī, who granted him the fief of the region in and around Sūnel. The other record, No. 118, of the same monarch, from Barod, District Kota, Rajasthan, is fragmentary and damaged.

ANN'AL REPORT FOR 1983-84

Its date is also lost. The extant text, recording the construction of a mosque, a step-well and a garden, mentions the town (Qasba) as Barūd. The name of the builder is also unfortunately lost but the title Salālatu's-Ṣaliḥīn (i.e. of pious progeny) prefixed the name, indicates that he belonged to a respectful family.

These two records are historically important as they indicate, on the one hand, the northern extent of the authority of Malwa Sultān and, on the other, fill up a gap in the history of this medieval Khichīwāra region which figures prominently in the events of Maḥmūd Shāh's reign.

No. 134, from Ranthambhor, District Sawai-Madhopur, Rajasthan but reported to have been brought from a step-well at Alhanpur, a few kilometres away from Ranthambhor in the same district, is the outstanding inscription of the year, as it represents the unique record of a new king in the list of Mālwa Sultāns viz., Fidan Shāh who succeeded his father Maḥmūd Shāh I at Ranthambhor. The inscription in Arabic and remarkable for its beautiful calligraphy in Naskh, though broken into three pieces, is complete. It records the construction of an edifice (evidently the step-well on which it was fixed) in A.H. 874 (1469 A.D.), during the reign of 'Alāu'd-Dunyā Wa'd-Dīn Abū'l-Muḡaffar Fidan Shāh son of Maḥmūd Shāh by Khwāja Jahān son of Bīr 'Alī Turk Khurāsānī. This is an historically important record which throws light on the existence of a sovereign principality set up by Fidan Shāh, brother of the Malwa Sultan, Ghiyath Shāh at Ranthambhor. It is very likely that this independent principality was founded by way of an amicable settlement between the two brothers. We know from the historical works, that Ghiyath Shāh, on his accession, had not only

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

allowed his younger brother Fidan Shāh to retain the territory of Ranthambhor which had been held by him during the life time of his father, but also conferred as per his brother's wish some more parganas which were not in his possession during the time of his father, Sultān Maḥmūd Shāh. It is also interesting to note that in the record, the titles Mālik-i-Riqābu'l-Umam Maula-i-Mulūki-i-Turk a'l-'Arab Wa'l-'Ajam Sāhibu't-Tāj Wa'l-Khatam, which frequently appear on the inscriptions of the early Sultāns of Delhi, have been used with the name of Fidan Shāh.

FĀRŪQĪS OF KHĀNDESH.--The only record of the Fārūqīs of Khāndesh, listed in the collection, is No. 105 from Nandurbār, District Dhule, Maharashtra. The inscription, which is incised on a gun, furnishes the interesting information that the gun named Zafar Sa'd (i.e. of Auspicious Victory) was manufactured in the guarded fort in A.H. 961 (1553-54 A.D.) under orders from Mubārak Shāh (II), son of 'Adil Shāh Fārūqī. It may be mentioned that another gun, manufactured in the time of the same king, is lying at Basava Kalyān, District Bidar in Karnataka (EIM, 1935-36, p. 14, pl. V a).

NAWWĀBS OF TONK.--Two epigraphs, Nos. 108 and 109 containing the same purport belong to the time of Amīru'd-Daula Wazīru'l-Mulk Nawwāb Ḥafīẓ Muḥammad Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān Bahādur Saulat Jang. They record that a sarā'i (i.e. an inn) was constructed for the convenience of the public by the governor of Pirawa, Sayyid Muḥammad Khān Bahādur Zafar Jang Mu'tamidu'l-Mulk and named after him as Sarā'i Mu'tamidu'l-Mulk, in A.H. 1317, corresponding to V.S. 1956 (1899-1900 A.D.). It further mentions a few non-Muslim Opium Merchants who rendered help in the construction. The text was written by Sayyid Zakī Ḥasan Girdāwar

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983-84

(i.e. Circle Inspector) of Amroha.

MISCELLANEOUS.--Of the miscellaneous inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh, No. 1, from Ādilabad, a district headquarters, records that a mosque was constructed by Nawwāb Amīnu'l-Mulk Bahādur with the efforts of Ghulām Qādir Khān, the deputy of Pargana Turk Chanda. Its date is lost, but calligraphically, the record belongs to the early nineteenth century. The builder Amīnu'l-Mulk may be identified with his namesake who held the post of the dārogha of Feel Khāna (Superintendent of elephant stable) in the time of Āṣaf Jāh III. He died in 1828 A.D. (*The Chronology of Modern Hyderabad*, Index, p. 3). According to No. 11, from Masai Peṭh in the same district, Shāh Burhān achieved martyrdom in A.H. 1215 (1800-1801 A.D.). Nothing is known about Shāh Burhān, but he was a saintly person as the title Quṭb-i-Zamān (lit. the pole-star of the age) tends to suggest.

Of the five guns, found at different places at Nirmal in the same district, two, Nos. 13 and 14, mention the name of their manufacturer Muḥammad (son of) Qāsim and the rest, Nos. 15-17, which bear the date A.H. 1185 (1771-72 A.D.) mention the name Zafaru'd-Daula, the companion of Ruknu'd-Daula. Zafaru'd-Daula, whose name was Ibrāhīm Baig Khān was, in his early career, in the service of Carnatak rulers. He was brought to Hyderabad by Ruknu'd-Daula who was then the minister in the State. Zafaru'd-Daula soon gained favour of the second Āṣaf Jāhī king, Mīr Nizām 'Alī Khān Bahādur and received the title and jagīr. He died in A.H. 1195/1781 A.D. (*Ibid.*, Index p. 21). Regarding Ruknu'd-Daula, he was the minister under the same king. As the king was unhappy with his dealings in the Maratha affairs, he is said to have been put to

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

death about the year 1775 A.D. (Ibid., Index, p. 31; Beale, *An Oriental Bio. Dictionary*, Delhi, 1971, p. 335 which mentions 1794 as the date of his death).

Among the epigraphs from Bihar, No. 39, from Chainpur, District Rohtas, is a damaged and fragmentary record containing only one hemistich of a verse which states that the lofty mosque was built by Nawwāb Muḥammad Qulī Khān Birlās who is also mentioned to have composed the verse. The record is also undated but palaeographically the writing belongs to the sixteenth century. If the name which is damaged is correctly read, he may be identified with his namesake who was a distinguished nobleman in the court of Akbar. In the conquest of Bihar, he was associated with Khān-i-Khānān Munim Khān. He was also granted the Sarkār of Oudh in fief. He died at Midnapur in West Bengal in A.H. 982/1575 A.D. (*Ma'āthīnu'l-Umara*, Vol. III, pp. 204-07). That he was also a poet is known only from the verse which was composed by him as mentioned in the text of the record. According to No. 27, from Piro, District Bhojpur, a mosque was built in A.H. 1048 (1638-39 A.D.), by a person named Mīr Haider, about whom nothing is known from other sources. No. 45 from Akbarpur, District Rohtas, bearing the date A.H. 1049 (1639-40 A.D.) forms an epitaph of one Sayyid 'Alī about whom nothing is known from any other source. Three records from Patna furnish the information about two members of one family. According to No. 35, a lofty mosque was constructed in A.H. 1257 (1841-42 A.D.) by a lady named Khairu'n-Nisā who, according to another record from the same place, No. 37, died in A.H. 1283 (1867 A.D.). She was the wife of Munshī Banda 'Alī who expired in A.H. 1259 (1844 A.D.) as per the record No. 36, from the same place.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983-84

Nos. 28, 29 and 31 are three epitaphs of the descendants of the later Mughal emperors who settled at Darbhanga, probably after 1857. Of them No. 29 records the death of Sultān Rif'atu'z-Zamān daughter of Mīrzā Muḥammad Ibrāhīm Bakht. She died in A.H. 1304 (1887). The genealogy of the deceased both from her father's and mother's side is traced respectively to 'Ālamgir II and Bahādur Shāh, the last Mughal emperor. No. 31 is the epitaph of Nawwāb 'Aẓīmu'n-Nisā Bānū Begam, the daughter of Mīrzā Muḥammad 'Aẓīmu'd-Dīn Bahādur who was the grandson of Jahāndār Shāh Bādshāh Ghāzī. She died in A.H. 1314 (1896 A.D.), at the age of 58 years. The third, No. 31, mentions Mīrzā Ḥamīd Sultān who died in A.H. 1320 (1902-03 A.D.). He was the grandson of Shāh 'Ālam II.

From Goa comes No. 69. The epigraph, reported to have been recovered from the debris clearancenear the Convent of St. Francis at Velha Goa, and now in the Archaeological Museum at the same place, records the completion of a bastion designated Burj-i-'Alī, during the time of the Khān of high rank Bahādur Khān, the Nā'ib-i-Ghaibat (lit., Deputy in-absence) of the mu'āmala (territory) of Guva in the Shuhūr year 990, A.H. 998 (1590 A.D.). The epigraph belongs to the period of Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh II but it is surprising that the name of the king is not mentioned in the text. Bahādur Khān during whose time the work was completed is not found in the historical works. That he was a man of position and in charge of the administration of the territory of Goa is known from his designation Nā'ib-i-Ghaibat-i-mu'āmala Guva. The epigraph is important as it establishes the fact that the 'Ādil Shāhis of Bijāpur had continued to hold the authority of the territory to the south and east of Goa fort.

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Among the epigraphs of Gujarāt, No. 80, a metrical record in Arabic from Kapaḍvanj, District Kheḍa records the death in A.H. 1009 (1601 A.D.) of Khauj son of Malik who is mentioned as a very learned person and who had served the two Dā'ūdīs (i.e. Dā'ūd-bin-'Ajab Shāh and Dā'ūd-bin Quṭb Shāh respectively the 26th and 27th Dā'īs of Dā'ūdī Bohra community). Khauj-bin-Malik was one of the dignitaries of the Ismā'īlī Dā'wat. He defended the rights and the correctness of the succession of 27th Dā'ī, Da'ūd-bin Quṭb Shāh. He was the author of many books and prominent among them are : Sarūru'l-Awliyāi and Badhri'l-bidayat (Ivanow, *A Guide to Ismā'ulī literature*, London, 1933).

A number of epitaphs of the Dā'ūdī Bohra community from Kapaḍvanj, probably set up in recent times, mark the last resting places of the leading men of the community who died in the 17th-18th century. Some of the deceased are : Maulā'ī Miyān Fir, son of Yūsuf, a Ḥafīẓ of the Qur'ān and the Hāji of the two holy cities of Mecca and Medina who died in A.H. 1072/1661 A.D. (No. 84); Muḥyīu'd-Dīn Muḥammad (son of) 'Alī mentioned as a learned person who died in A.H. 1092/1681 A.D. (No. 83); Dūsā Bhā'ī, son of Qāsimjī son of Ḥasan, and Miyān Mu'minjī, son of Jīva Khān, son of Khānjī, both of whom died in A.H. 1131/1718-19 A.D. (Nos. 81 and 82).

Of the inscriptions of Madhya Pradesh, No. 101, from Vidisha, records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 1092 (1681 A.D.). The epigraph being damaged, other details are lost. No. 103 also a damaged record from the same place, records the construction of a mosque for the sake of Allāh in A.H. 1174 (1761 A.D.) by La'l Khān. Nothing is known about him. According to No. 98, also from Vidisha, Dost Muḥammad Jama'dār Pindārī died in A.H.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983-84

1233 (1818 A.D.). The deceased was one of the famous Pindārī leaders who had achieved considerable military importance in Central and Western India in the early 19th century. He rendered services to the Holkars and to the famous Pindārī chief Amīr Khān. The historical work, "British Policy towards the Pathans and the Pindaris in Central India" which gives his account mentions the date of his death as 1815 A.D. which does not seem to be correct (Ibid., Calcutta, 1966, pp. 128-242). Anyway, the record is important as it furnishes information about the last resting place of this important Pindārī leader.

Rajasthan is represented by few inscriptions of which, No. 129 from Koṭa, forms an epitaph which records the death of Raḥmān Khān, son of Zamān Khān, who died in A.H. 1125 (1713 A.D.). A bilingual record from the same place, No. 125, assigns the construction of a lofty mosque in A.H. 1132 (1719-20 A.D.) to Ḥamīd Khān and Mān Khān who were in all probability brothers. Its Nāgarī version further mentions the name of an architect who executed the work viz., Ustā Reu. According to No. 110, which is a bilingual record from Pirawa, District Jhalawar, Miyān Himmat Khān Bahādūr constructed a well and a garden in Pirawa at Kotrī Darwaza in A.H. 1236 (1820-21 A.D.) at a cost of Rupees 25100 and annas 5. Nothing is known about the builder, but he must have been an important official connected with the place in the reign of Amīru'd-Daula Amīr Khān as Pirawa then formed part of the Tonk State. It was granted to Amīr Khān by the Holkars in 1806 and was subsequently confirmed by the treaty in 1817 concluded by the British with Amīr Khān (Rajasthan District Gazetteers - Tonk, pp. 24-25). It may not be without interest to note that in the time of Akḥar, Pirawa was named as Kotrī Pirawa. It was the headquarters of the Sarkār in

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

the Sūba of Malwa (Aīn-i-Akbarī (tr), Vol. II, p. 220).

Among the epigraphs of Uttar Pradesh, No. 167, from Chunār, District Mirzapur, forms an epitaph of a saintly person named Shaikh Qāsim, son of Qadam al-Afghānī, who died in A.H. 1016 (1607 A.D.). He lived in the reigns of Akbar and Jahāngīr. He invited the wrath of Jahāngīr who sent him to Chunār in 1606 where he died in the following year [Tārīkh-i-Khān Jahānī wa Makhzan-i-Afghānī, Vol. II, Dacca, 1962, p. 851, f.n. 3; District Gazetteer, Mirzapur (Allahabad, 1911), p. 309]. The poet Luṭfī who composed the metrical text may be identified with Maulānā Luṭfī, who came to India in the reign of Akbar and associated himself with the literary circle of 'Abdu'r-Raḥīm Khān-i-Khānān (Ma'āthīr-i-Raḥīmī, Vol. III, Calcutta, 1931, p. 1252). No. 168, from the same place, belongs to the son of Shaikh Qāsim named Muḥammad Wāṣil. The epigraph records the construction of some edifice - very probably the building known as Rang-Mahal on which it is fixed, in A.H. 1038 (1628-29 A.D.). Its metrical text was composed by Niyāzī.

According to No. 144, from Mahāban, District Mathura, one Khudā Bakhsh died in A.H. 1195 (1781 A.D.). The deceased is mentioned in the text as Yūzbāshī which means that he was an official holding the rank of 100 during the period. The inscription is interesting and it furnishes additional information about the deceased to the effect that he belonged to the Qibchāq clan. Qibchāqs or Qipchāqs are Turkish tribal people who lived in the territories of Siberian steppes in the south of Russia.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1983-84

LISTS OF INSCRIPTIONS COPIED DURING THE YEAR 1983-84

A. INSCRIPTIONS ON COPPER-PLATES, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH</p> <p>CHITTOOR DISTRICT</p> <p>CHANDRAGIRI TALUK</p>					
1	<p>Tirupati.-- Stray copper plate preserved in the Art Museum, Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanam</p>	<p>Chiefs of Kalukapadurā</p>	<p>Sōmamahāpa</p>	<p>Śaka 1144 (abdhī-vāridhī-chandrēndu), Chitra-bhānu, Māgha, ardḥodaya=1224 A.D., January 21, f.d.t. -22 (The cyclic year is expired).</p>	<p>Sanskrit and Telugu, Grantha</p>	<p>Only the plate containing the grant portion is available. Records the grant of the village Chaiyanāpalli situated in Mahārājavāṭi by king Sōma-bhūpa to Rājaguru Dakṣiṇāmūrtti, for the merit of Maddala, who in turn divided the grant into 32 shares and distributed it among several brāhmaṇas. The record enumerates the endowment by specifying the above 32 vṛttis and the names of the donees who obtained the same. The details of the boundaries of the grant village are given. The sign-manual Siddhanātha is written at the end. In characters of the 13th century A.D.</p>
	<p>GUJARAT</p> <p>VADODARA DISTRICT</p> <p>VADODARA TAHSIL</p>					
2	<p>Vadodara.-- Copper plates in the Sayaji Rao Museum and Picture</p>	<p>Chaulukya</p>	<p>Mūlarāja II</p>	<p>Vikrama 1232, Chaitra śu. 11,</p>	<p>Sanskrit, Nāgarī.</p>	<p>Records a grant of land which could be ploughed with two haḷas, in the village</p>

3

Gallery. No. 1. Museum No. A.C.I. 28.
Findspot : Bāmbhanavāḍa, Chanasma
Tahsil, Mehsana District, Gujarat.
Through : Dr. Ramsharma, Superin-
tending Epigraphist, Mysore.

Monday (Irregular)

Bāmbhanavāḍa, by the king whose
genealogical account is furnished in the
introductory portion of the records, for
the increase of merit and fame of self
and his parents. The grant was made to a
brāhmaṇa by name Prabhākara, son of
Dhūhāḍa, a Sāmavēdin and of Lāmthaśiva-
gōtra, who was a Śayyāgrāhaka of queen
Karpuradēvi, the Kulaputri of king
Ajayapālādēva. The writer of the charter
was Ṭha° Śrīkumāra son of Vaisala who
belonged to the Mōḍha family. Published
in Important inscriptions from the Baroda
State, Vol. I, pp. 71 ff.

No. 2. Museum No. A.C.I. 29.
Findspot : Paṭaṇ Kachēri. Do. Do.

Do.

Bhīmadēva
II

Vikrama 1256,
Bhādrapa ba. 15,
Tuesday=1199 A.D.,
September 21,
f.d.t. 01.

Do.

Records the royal grant of four halas of
land in Kaḍa-grāma, bounded on the east
by the land belonging to god Ānalēśvara-
dēva of Mahisāna-grāma, on the left of
Pāsvaūli-grāma, to the brāhmaṇa Āsadhara,
the son of Jyōtisōḍhala belonging to
Rāyakavālaḥjñāti for the merit of self and
his parents. The record was written by
Ṭha° Śrī Kumyara, son of Mahākshapaṭalika
Ṭha° Vaijala of Mōḍha family. The dūtaka
was Mahāsaṁdhi-vigraḥika Ṭha° Śrī Bhīṇaka.
Published in Indian Antiquary, Vol. XI,
pp. 71 ff.

A. INSCRIPTIONS ON COPPER-PLATES, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT--contd. VADODARA DISTRICT--contd. VADODARA TALUK--contd. No. 3.Museum No. A.C.I. 41. Findspot : Kaḍṭī, Kadi Tahsil, Mehsana District. Do..	Chaulukya	Bhṭmadēva II	Vikrama 1296, Mārgaśṭrsha ba. 14, Sunday=1238 A.D., November 7	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the grant of the village Rājayaśṭyāṇī by the king to sthānapati Vēdagarbharāśī for daily worship in the twin temples of Vikramēśvaradēva which were caused to be constructed by Rāṇe Vīrama, son of Sōluṅkī Rāṇā Śrī Lūṇapasā in the village Ghūsaḍṭī. The boundaries of the grant village are specified. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. VI, No. 9, pp. 206-208.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH</p> <p>CHITTOOR DISTRICT</p> <p>CHANDRAGIRI TALUK</p>					
1	Tirupati.-- Hero-stone inscription preserved in the Art Museum of Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanam. Findspot : Chinnagottigallu, Vayalpad Taluk, Chittoor District.	Vaidumba	Manuja-triṇētra Pallava-mahārāju	....	Telugu, Telugu-Kannada	States that when Vāṇarāju attacked Poḍamāvi, a warrior named [Gaja]chētaka-pasaṇḍi (?), who is mentioned as the son of Muduṇḍla, lost his life in the battle. In characters of the 9th century A.D.
2	Another hero-stone in the same Museum.	Do.	Do	....	Do.	Records the death of two heroes Eṇṇamūrekkī, son of Kokkuḷūrekkī, and Kaliganṇu in the conflict (pōṭu) at Poḍamāvi fort with Muni[chō]rajununru, son of Muduṇḍla. Do.
3	Stone inscription preserved in the same Museum.	....	.....	....	Telugu	Beginning lost. Refers to different musical notes and the tālas found in the composition of poet Annamāchāri. In characters of the 15th century A.D.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH---contd.</p> <p>HYDERABAD DISTRICT</p> <p>HYDERABAD TALUK</p>					
4	<p>Chaitanyapuri.-- Engraved on a boulder locally known as Kosagundla Narasimhaswami in the village.</p>	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Records the establishment of a dwelling (saṃvāsa) by Bhadaṃta Saṃghadēva, the water-bearer of the gaṃdhakuṭi of Gōvindarāja-vihāra, who is described as the disciple of Bamhadēva-thavira of the lineage of Vāsudēva-Siridāma, who is stated to have established the great vihāra, on the Puphagiri (i.e., Pushpagiri), and mahāpīṇḍapātika Vāmadhara. In characters of the 5th century A.D. (Contra: JESI., Vol. XI, pp. 95-96, 1984).
	<p>WARANGAL DISTRICT</p> <p>CHERIYAL TALUK</p>					
5	<p>Ākunūru.-- Stone (broken into two pieces) lying before Rāmālaya.</p>	....	Śaṅkara-gaṇḍa	....	Telugu	Partly worn out. States that Śaṅkara-gaṇḍarasa was ruling the province of Kolḷipāka-pannchchāsira and Indupayya of Ākunūru was in-charge of the administration of the country (rājya). Seems to record some gift to the piriya-basadi at Kolḷipāka by a person (name not clear). In characters of about the 9th

6	Stone kept before the Śiva temple in the village.	Kākatīya	Rudradēva	Śaka 1095, Nandana, Vaiśākha, Śu.13 (Incomplete).	DO.	century A.D. Published in <u>Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh, Warangal District, No. 3.</u> Records the construction of a temple to god Rudrēśvara by the soldiers (<u>ekkaṭis</u>) of the village Ākunūru in the name of the king who visited the village. It also records grants of tax income on <u>rāṭṇas</u> (water-mills) and articles for the <u>aṅga-raṅga-bhōga</u> of the god and grants of lands and money by different communities (names mentioned) to the same deity. <u>Ibid., No. 37.</u>
7	<u>Bairānīpalle</u> .-- Stone lying near the dilapidated Jaina basadi outside the village.	Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa	Tirbhuvana-malladēva (Vikramāditya VI)	Chālukya Vikrama year 32, Sarva-dhārī, Vaiśākha Śu. 5, Thursday (Irregular).	Kannada	Registers the consecration of the Jaina image and the gifts of a mango-garden, 20 mattars of <u>keramba</u> land and other lands for the renovation of the basadi and feeding of the ascetics by Bīramā-raddi, the <u>daṇḍanāyaka</u> of Bhuvanagiri and the <u>karaṇam</u> of Bekkalu after laving the feet of <u>Sēnabettadadēva</u> . Also records some more gifts to the same Jaina basadi by Punni-raddi of Naṅganūru and Rēvi-raddi of Battama-Patla and others. <u>Ibid., No. 18.</u>
8	Do..Pillar in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the grant of some land for the worship of the deity installed by him in a temple (name not specified) by Mallireddi of Biṭa-kula and the lord of Bekkalu. The grant was entrusted to Guṇasēnaparamātmadhyānadēva. In characters of the 12th century A.D. <u>Ibid., No. 19.</u>

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH--contd. WARANGAL DISTRICT--contd. CHERIYAL TALUK--contd.					
9	Bekkallu.-- Broken pillar lying in the compound of Śiva temple near a hillock.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvana-malladēva (Vikramāditya VI)	....	Telugu	Introduces Rēvi-reddi, his grandson Punni-reddi and the latter's grandson Malli-reddi, who is also referred to as Vekkaṇṭipuravarēśvara. Malli-reddi is stated to have caused the construction of 21 temples for the merit of 21 generations preceding him and temples of trikūṭa and other types for his own merit and made some grants for worship in them. In characters of the 11th-12th century A.D. Ibid., No. 20.
10	Stone pillar lying in the compound of the same temple.	Kākatīya	Rudradēva	Śaka 1097, Manmatha (current), Māgha śu. 13, Thursday=1174 A.D., January 17.	Do.	States that Ekkamṭi Malli-reddi caused the construction of a temple and installed the images of Mallikārjuna and other deities and granted lands for the worship in the temple, feeding of ascetics and for the purpose of repairs in the temple. It also registers grants of some more lands for the purpose of perpetual lamp in the temple and to Guṇḍōja (probably the sculptor). Ibid., No. 38.

11	Inner wall of the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1117, Rākshasa, Vaiśākha Pūrṇimā=1195 A.D., April 26. The week day was Wednesday.	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu	Gives an elaborate description of Rañjana and his family. States that Gadādhara, son of Kulvaṇa and grandson of Pommaṇa caused the construction of the temple of Śrīkaṇṭha. Also refers to the construction of the temples of Goyyeśvara and Bayyēśvara, within the precincts of Rameśvara temple by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Grāhicha-rāvuta and registers grant of lands by him for the worship to be conducted in the above temples. Ibid., No. 42.
12	Chēriyāl.-- Garuḍastāmbha in front of the Ānjanēya temple.	....	....	Śaka 1571, Kārttika śu. 12, Thursday (Irregular).	Telugu	Records the setting up of a Garuḍa pillar. Ibid., No. 112.
13	Boundary stone between Chēriyāl and Dommāṭa.	....	.....	....	Do.	Records the gift of an agrahāra by Pahidēmarī Nāganāyanigāru and also mentions the setting up of a boundary pillar between Dommāṭa and Chērāla. In characters of the 16th century A.D.
14	Kundāram.-- Stone (broken into two pieces) lying in a tank outside the village.	Kākatīya	Gaṇapati- dēva	Śaka, Pramādi, Sunday	Sanskrit, Telugu	States that Kundamāmbā, the sister of the king and the wife of Nātavāḍī Rudra gifted the village Vēmulatōṇṭa after converting it into an agrahāra renaming it as Kundavaram to a number of brāhmaṇas of different gōtras. Published in Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh, Warangal District, No. 58.

8. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH --contd. WARANGAL DISTRICT--contd. CHERIYAL TALUK--contd.					
15	Nawābpet.-- Stone near the Śiva temple.	....	....	....	Kannāḍa	Records the gift of 3 mattars of wet land by Gaḍḍemu Chandenayya. In characters of about the 13th century A.D. Ibid., No. 134.
16	Another stone near the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Completely damaged. Seems to refer to the cyclic year Nandana. Mentions a certain Dantivarman. In characters of about the 14th century A.D. Ibid., No. 5.
17	Niḍigonda.-- Boulder near the tank outside the village.	....	....	....	Telugu	Seems to register the gift of wet land to Āditya-bhaṭṭāra by a certain Rāma. In characters of about the 10th century A.D. Ibid., No. 7.
18	Do. Another boulder near Zilla Parishad High School.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Refers to Bramadēva and other persons (names not clear). In characters of the 13th-14th century A.D.
19	Do. Pillar in the maṇḍapa near the Śiva temple.	....	....	Śaka 1231, Durmati, Kārttika ba. 5, Friday=1309 A.D., October 24 (The cyclic year, however, was Saumya).	Do.	Contains the date portion alone.

20	Pembarthi.-- Pillar lying near the tank outside the village.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Satyāśraya	Śaka 917, Jaya (current), Srāvaṇa Śu. 1, Monday-995 A.D., July 1.	Kannāḍa	Incomplete. Seems to record the grant of one mattar of land to the dancer and singers (naṭṭuvāṅga-pāḍuvavāru) in the temple of Appēśvara. A pannasa land with a sowing capacity of ten kuḷa of seeds was also granted for celebrating the pāṛva in the temple of Appēśvara by senāpati Chātṭapayya.
21	Shāmīrpēṭ.-- Pillar lying in the cattle house.	....	....	Śaka 931, Vikāri, Jyēsthā Śu. 5, Sunday (Irregular).	Do.	States that a gift of one tenth of the produce (dasavandha) from land was made by Mādirāja, the prabhu of Gāḍipāra-agrahāra and others, to Atyapasetṭi, the younger brother of Vammasetṭi. Published in Inscriptions of Andhra Pradesh, Warangal District, No. 12.
MAHBUBABAD TALUK						
22	Ingurti.-- Stone set up near the Narasiṃhasvāmi temple.	Kākatīya	Gaṇapati-dēva	Śaka 1128 (ahī-arka-īndu), Kshaya, Śarad, Phālgunā (Incomplete)	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gives the genealogy of the Nāṭavāḍi chief Bēta, his son Durga, his son Buddha and his son Rudradēva who married Mallā, the daughter of Kākatīya Mahādēva and sister of Gaṇapatidēva. Records the construction of three temples of Śiva by Rudra for the merit of his parents and his ownself and registers the grant of the village Chintapalli for the performance of rituals like aṅga-bhōga of the deities in the three temples. Ibid., No. 49.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH--contd. WARANGAL DISTRICT--contd. MAHBUBABAD TALUK--contd.					
23	Pillar in the same temple	....	....	Śaka 1337, Man-matha, Śrāvaṇa, Śu. 10, Thursday=1414 A.D., July 26, f.d.t. +60.	Telugu	Records the construction of a temple and maṇḍapa to Śrī Narasiṃha, lord of Lakṣmī, by a certain Maṇṭerāju Timmarāju at Inuguriki. Ibid., No. 106.
24	Do. Stone lying in the compound of the Zilla Parishad High School.	Kākatīya	....	Śaka 1143=(Rām-ābhi-Rudra), Vṛisha, Vaiśākha [ba.]30, Solar eclipse, Sunday=1221 A.D., May 23. (The month was Nija-Vaiśākha).	Sanskrit, Telugu	Mentions Kākatī Prōla, his son Mahādēva and also Buddhahūpati. States that Mallamā of the Kākatī family made gifts of clothes, cows, lands and flower gardens to god Śiva, probably in the temple caused to be constructed by her. This large temple complex consisted of a number of shrines, embellished with lofty tiers, steps and a portico (prāṅgana). The temple is stated to have been embellished with beautiful sculptures including those of female musicians and paintings on either side of the shrine of Gōpālākṛishṇa. Ibid., No. 59.
25	Do. A broken stone lying in the same place.	Do.	Pratāpa-rudra	Śaka 1214, Nandana, Vaiśākha Śu. 8, Monday=1292 A.D. (irregular)	Telugu	Refers to the construction of the temple of Vīrabhadradēva and installation of the deity by Sunkhara-Āmnaya-bhakta and records a series of grants of land and

26	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikāri, Phālgunā śu. 1, Sunday, Solar eclipse=1300 A.D., february 21, f.d.t. .26. (The Śaka year was 1221).	Do.	money from tax-income towards the maintenance and offerings by Mallebōyana Bollaya and others with the consent of all the mahājanas, the eighteen samayas and the people of the village.
27	Kandikoṇḍa.-- A stone on the top of a hillock.	Chiefs of Rēcherla	Venna	....	Sanskrit, Telugu	Incomplete. Records the grant of produce from lands at the rate of one quarter (pāṭika) for each family for the aṅga-ramga-bhōga, maintenance of lamp, etc., for the deity Vīrabhadradēva of Inumguriki by Dāsumayya Vādadēśi, Raḍipraja and Sēnapraja. Also refers to some additional grants of land by the 56 dēśas, mūla-visāla parivāras and kāmṣulu for the same deity. Gives the genealogy of the Rēchēti chiefs commencing with Erra and mentions Singa after him. He had two sons Ananta and Mādhava. To Mādhava-nāyaka was born Venna. Refers to the construction of a temple to god Skandādrinātha (Śiva) and his consort Umā on the top of the hill Skandādri by Venna. In characters of the 13th-14th century A.D. Ibid., No. 105.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
28	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH--contd.</p> <p>WARANGAL DISTRICT--contd.</p> <p>MAHBUBABAD TALUK--contd.</p> <p>Koravi.-- Two broken pillars in the compound of Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple.</p>	Eastern Chālukya	Bhīma	....	Telugu	<p>In four parts. The first part states that Chālukya Bhīma was installed on the throne by Kusumāyudha after defeating Kannaraballaha. The second part mentions that Niravadya succeeded his elder brother Goṇagayya on the throne and he, besides renewing all the endowments made earlier by his elder brother, set up a stone pillar recording this fact. The third part which, however, is incomplete refers to one Peddana, the son of Nalla Mēḷeya of Koravi. The fourth part contains imprecations prescribing punishments on the nāyaka and kāmpus of the place who help the enemy. In characters of about the 10th century A.D. <i>Ibid.</i>, No. 6.</p>
29	Do. A pillar in the mukhamāṇḍapa of Narasimhasvāmi temple.	....	....	....	Do.	<p>Contains a verse partly preserved giving a graphic description of the fierce form of Narasimha. In characters of the 13th century A.D. <i>Ibid.</i>, No. 137.</p>

30	Do. Slab in the same temple.	....	.....	....	Do.	Records the obeisance of Kāmāji, the son of Naumāji of Meḍipalli. In characters of about the 15th century A.D. Ibid., No. 141.
31	Mādhavapuram.-- Stone lying in front of a well outside the village (originally brought from Kandikoṇḍa).	Chiefs of Rēcherla	Venna	Śaka 1297 (adri-randhra-nētr-ēndu), Rākshasa, Śrāvaṇa Śu. 5, Thursday= 1375 A.D., August 2. The month was Nija-Śrāvaṇa.	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu	Gives the genealogy of the Rēcherla chiefs from Dācha to Venna. States that a temple for god Janārdana was constructed at Kandikoṇḍa (Skandādri) by Venna, who also donated some nivarttanās of land for aṅga-raṅga-bhōga of the same deity.
32	Mahbūbābād.-- Stone fixed into the gōpura of Gōpalasvāmi temple.	Kākatīya	Rudradēva	Śaka 1190, Vibhava	Telugu	Registers grant of lands by Gaṇapaya, son of Chāmdurra Lōkireddi and pragaḍe of Dō[du]lla Gōvimda-seṭṭi, who appears to be mentioned as the son-in-law of the ruler. Ibid., No. 84.

S1. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT JUNAGADH DISTRICT PATAN VERAVAL TAHSIL					
33	Prabhās Pāṭaṇ.-- Stone slab in the Sayaji Rao Museum and Picture gallery. Museum No. 27. Findspot : Sun temple at Khōrāsāgīr, Chorwad Tahsil, Banaskantha District.	Makvāṇā	Malladēva	Vikrama 1445, Phālguna śu. 5, Monday 1389 A.D., February 1.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gives the genealogy of Malladēva of Makvāṇā family. Refers to the wife of a certain Vimāla as belonging to the Paramāra family. Records the renovation of the temple of Sun god by the king. The composer of the inscription was Trivāḍī (Trivēdi ?) Vāchhā. The engraver was Madhusūdhana Nārāyaṇa, the son of Sālāhā. Published in Inscriptions of Kathiawad by D.B. Diskalkar, No. 47.
34	Memorial stone slab kept in the compound of the same Museum. Museum No. 22. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	Vikrama 1449, Śaka 1315, Chaitra śu. 3, Saturday=1393 A.D., March 15, f.d.t. +48.	Do.	Damaged. Further details lost.
35	Another memorial stone in the same Museum. Findspot : Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1511, Śaka 1376, Pausha śu. 13, Wednesday=1465 A.D., January 1.	Sanskrit influenced by Local dialect, Nāgarī	Do.

36	Fourth piece of <i>Tripurāntaka prasasti</i> in the same Museum. (Three have been noted earlier). Findspot : Do.	....	.....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Mentions the words śilpa in line 1, patākā and number 104, indicative of the verse number, in line 4. In characters of the 15th-16th centuries A.D.
37	Stone slab in the same Museum. Museum No. 550. Findspot : Junāgaḍh gate.	....	....	....	Do.	Engraved carelessly. Purport not clear. Appears to read so Harasrī in line 1. Do.
38	Pedestal of an image of a saint kept in the compound of the same Museum. Findspot : Bhīmadēval near Prāchī, Patan-Veraval Tahsil, Junagadh District.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Reads : Vichāranātha Jōgī 7. Do.
39	Sand stone panel in the same Museum. Museum No. 795. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : Tha ^o Kaludēva. In late characters.
40	Pedestal of a standing figure carved on a sand stone slab kept in the same Museum. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to invoke the blessings of goddess Kāī. Do.
41	Stone slab in the same Museum. Museum No. A/9/4. Findspot : Pātan, Patan Veraval Tahsil, Junagadh District.	....	....	....	Sanskrit influenced by Local dialect, Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Records some donation (details not clear). Mentions a certain Malasī in line 6. Do.
42	Government Museum. Stone column. Findspot : Sōmanātha temple.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Reads : Ōm Rāmāmdē. Do.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT--contd. KUTCH DISTRICT BHUIJ TAHSIL					
43	Bhuj.-- Kutch Museum. Memorial stone slab (lashtī) broken into two pieces. Findspot : V. Kanīabē, Bhuj Tahsil, Kutch District.	Western Kshatraps	Rudrasimha	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Badly damaged. Appears to record that the lashtī (i.e., memorial stone) was raised by a certain individual (name lost), the son of Nāmā. Details not clear. In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.
44	Another stone slab in the same Museum. Museum No. 3109. Findspot : Andhau, Bhuj Tahsil, Kutch District.	[Do.]	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Records the erection of a lashtī (i.e., memorial stone). Details not clear. Do.
45	Another stone slab in the same Museum. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions the word lashtī in line 5. Do.
46	Another stone slab in the same Museum. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains six lines of writing (illegible). Do.
47	Fragment of stone slab in the same Museum. Museum No. 5124/3104. Findspot : Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains the numerical figure 10 and the word Magō. Do.

48	Stone column kept in the compound of the same Museum. Findspot : Dēvasthālī near Wav, Wav Tahsil (?), Banaskantha District.	....	Rāṇā Vīra-simha	Vikrama 1304, Phālguna śu. 12, Friday=1248 A.D., February 7.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records that a pool (jala-vāṭa) was caused to be made for lord Pārśvanātha. Mentions -LūṇasTha, the son of the gōshṭhika Rāṇā Vīra[simha], Āsadēva, etc.
49	Backside of the pedestal of a seated Tīrthaṅkara image. Museum No. 5173/3180. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	Vikrama 1484	Do	Records that an image of Mahāvīra was caused to be made by a lady Pālhanā, the wife of Śrē ^o Narapāla of Prāgvāṭa-jñāti for her own welfare and that it was consecrated by ŚrīTsūri.
50	Memorial stones kept in the compound of the Museum. No. 1. Findspot : V. Chhasarā , Mundra Tahsil, Kutch District.	....	....	Vikrama 1706, Māgha śu. 1, Saturday (Irregular).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the demise of Gaṇasāhi, the daughter of Sāha Dēvāmaṇi.
51	Do. No. 2. Findspot : Farādī , Mandvi Tahsil, Kutch District.	....	....	Vikrama 1750, Śrāvaṇa śu. 5, Thursday=1693 A.D., July 27.	Do.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
52	Do. No. 3. Findspot : BhuJ , BhuJ Tahsil, Kutch District.	....	....	Vikrama 1769, Mārgaśīrsha ba.14, Tuesday=1712 A.D., December 16.	Do.	Contains the date only.
53	Do. No. 4. Findspot : Taradī	....	....	Vikrama 1815,	Do.	Badly damaged.

8. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT--contd. KUTCH DISTRICT--contd. BHUJ TAHSIL--contd.					
54	Another stone slab in the same Museum, Museum No. 5066/3105. Findspot : Bhuj, Bhuj Tahsil, Kutch District.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1819, Śaka 1684, Uttarāyaṇa, Mārgaśīrṣa Śu. 10, Friday =1762 A.D., November 26. (2) Vikrama 1936, Māgha Śu. 6, Sunday=1880 A.D., February 15, f.d.t. +50.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the demise of Gōvardhana Jhārāṇā in a battle on the first date and states that his <i>derī</i> (memorial shrine) was completed on the second date.
	RAJKOT DISTRICT RAJKOT TAHSIL					
55	Rajkot.-- Memorial stones called <i>pālīā</i> kept in the store of the Watson Musum. No. 1. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	Vikrama 1824, Kārttika ba. 5	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Engraved carelessly and damaged. Purport not clear.
56	Do. No. 2. Findspot : Do.	....	....	Vikrama, Phālguna ba. 1, Sunday.	Do.	Do. In late characters.

57	No. 3. Findspot : Do.	....	....	..... śu. 3	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Mentions Dādāka and Mājūlā-grāma. Other details are not clear. Do.
	VADODARA DISTRICT					
	VADODARA TAHSIL					
58	Vaṇḍara.-- Marble slab kept in the Sayaji Rao Museum and Picture Gallery. Museum No. S.T. 6.95. Findspot : Mehsānā, Mehsana Tahsil and District.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Appears to record [the making*] of aṣṭāpada [aṣṭapāḍa ?] by two ladies named Maham ^o Āsū and Maham ^o Sundarī in the Vasahikā of Chāhāda and its consecration by Bhadrēśvarasūri, the disciple of Dēvasūri. In characters of about the 12th century A.D.
59	Round pillar in the same Museum. Museum No. O.A. 135/A.C. 157. Findspot : Not known.	Chiefs of Īdar	Rājā Bhāṇa	Vikrama 1532, Phālguna ba. 15, Monday=1476 A.D., March 25. (The month was Nija- Phālguna).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Mentions Rājā Śrīmadēśīkala son of Rāja Saraṇamala. Also mentions Akhērāja.
60	Stone slab in the same Museum, No. 1. Museum No. A.C.I. 51. Findspot : Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1532, Śaka 1397, Subhakṛit, Uttarāyaṇa, Vasanta-ritu, Phālguna śu. 10, Tuesday, Pushya- nakṣatra, Atigandā- yōga, Vaniji- karaṇa=1476 A.D., March 5, (The month was Nija-Phālguna).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Partly damaged. Appears to record the construction of a step well and registers an annual grant of two drammas for public welfare probably by a lady Vaśyā, wife of Rāta-sāmānta in village Gōranīlī, during the reign of the king. The sūtradhāra was Jōgā, son of Jēsā.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

S1. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT-contd.. VADODARA DISTRICT--contd. VADODARA TAHSIL--contd. Vadodara--contd.					
61	Stone slab in the Sayaji Rao Museum and Picture gallery, No. 2. Museum No. A.C.I. 47. Findspot : Not known.	Chiefs of Idar	Bhāramala	Vikrama 1566, Śaka 1431, Uttarāyana	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Partly damaged. Records the construction of a stepwell in the place Jāmṭōṭ by Dēvajī and Bhīmajī, the sons of Līlādē° and Saṁsārādē°, on the orders of the chief. Besides giving their genealogy, the record states that they belonged to Nāgara-jñāti and were residents of Vṛsala-nagara. The sūtradhāra was Varabhaṁga.
62	No. 3. Museum No. O.A.1271A.C.I. 49. Findspot : Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1598, Phālguna Śu. 7.	Sanskrit mixed with Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Mṛāṇī Sāhajamī of Brahma-nagara, the village Mṁsṛsāhi, the three Vēdas Rīg, Yajus and Atharva and Dīvāna Āsū.
63	No. 4. Museum No. O.A.133/A.C.I. 55. Findspot : Do.	Chiefs of Idar	Bhāramala	(1) Vikrama 1599, Mārgaśṛṣa ba.4, Sunday= 1542 A.D., November 25. (2) Vikrama 1600,	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the excavation of a stepwell for the liberation of their forbears by Vyāsa Śrī Gōpāla, Vyāsa Śrī Bhīmāra, Vyāsa Śrī Raghunātha and Vyāsa Śrī Dāmōdara, the sons of Sāhigalādē° and Śrīnātha whose genealogy is given in the beginning, with

				Chaitra 12, Thursday=1544 A.D., March 20.		the blessings of Vyāsa Śrī Kēśava, Vyāsa Śrī Achyuta, Vyāsa Śrī Mādhava, Vyāsa Śrī Śrīpati, etc. The work commenced on the first date and was completed on the second date. Some more names like Vyāsa Śrī Veṅkaṭa, Vyāsa Śrī Madu(dhu)sūdana, etc. are mentioned at the end.
64	No. 5. Museum No. O.A.136/A.C. 1.58. Findspot : Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1599,, Monday	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Purport not clear. Mentions Śrīnātha (in line 4).
65	No. 6. Musum No. O.A.100/A.C. 1.20. Findspot : Mehṣānā, Mehṣana Tahsil and District.	Mughal	Akbar	Vikrama 1655, Aṣṭādha ba.9, Sunday=1598 A.D., July 16.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī	Appears to record the exemption of some annual tax, leviable on the residents. Mentions a certain Dīvāna Hajarata Śāha Śrī-Jadāī (lines 5-7) and Vṛiddha-nagara (line 5). The writer was jōṣī Jōti. Other details are not clear.
66	No. 7. Musum No. A.C. 1.48. Findspot : Tintol	Chiefs of Idar	Rāyārāya Mahārājaśrī Kalyāṇa- malla	Vikrama 1676, Chaitra ba. 13	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Mentions the king. Purport not clear. In the centre of first three lines the figure of a hand has been carved.
67	No. 8. (Containing foot-prints). Museum No. A.C. 2.153. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	Vikrama 1799, Bhādrapada śu. 9.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the obeisance to the feet of Paṁ ^o Sōbhāgya Vijayagaṇī, the disciple of Paṁdita Sumdara Vijayagaṇī of Bhaṭṭāraka Vijaya Ānāmdasūrīśvara gachchha and of the lineage (paramparā) of Bhaṭṭāraka Hīravijaya-sūrīśvara.
68	No. 9. Museum No. A.C. 1.46. Findspot : Do.	Chiefs of Idar	Mahārājādhi- rāja Mahā- rājaśrī Śivasimgha	Vikrama 1829, Śaka 1694, Kārttika śu. 15, Tuesday= 1772 A.D., November 10.	Do.	Damaged. Appears to record that [the temple*] of Mahādeva [was built*] by Bhīmadeva. Mentions the prince Śrī Bhavānīsīmgha in line 4.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT--contd. VADADORA DISTRICT--contd. VADODARA TAHSIL--contd. Vadōdara--contd.					
69	No. 10. Memorial stone. Museum No. A.C. 1.46. Findspot : Not known.	Chiefs of Idar	Mahārājādhirāja Mahārājasrī Śivasimgha	(1) Vikrama 1840, Saka 1705, Jyēsthā Śu. 10, Tuesday, Chitrā-nakshatra, VarTyān-yōga=1783 A.D. June 10. (2) Vikrama 1857, Āshāḍha Śu. 6, Sunday=1810 A.D., July 8. (3) Vikrama 1869, Phālguna Śu. 7, Tuesday=1812 A.D., February 18, f.d.t. .18.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Records the demise of Vyāsa Fatechāmda, son of Vyāsa Jasakaraṇa and grandson of Vyāsa Shu(Khu)śā(śa)lchāmda of Pushkaraṇa-jñāti and Bhāradvāja-gōtra at Idara on the first date. Details after the second date are lost. The installation, probably of the memorial stone, was done on the third date by Haragōpala, the son of Āchārāja Madana Mōhana and the sister's son of Jasakaraṇa. Haragōpala is stated to be a resident of Bikanūr.
70	No. 11. Museum No. A.C. 1.1. Findspot : Mehsānā, Mehsana Tahsil and District.	....	....	....	Do.	Engraved carelessly and partly damaged. Mentions one Śivalīnga worshipped by Gūrjaras. In characters of about the

						18th century A.D.
71	No. 12. Stone slab. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions a lady Bāijī śrī Gumānnaji Sāhēbaji and her servant Gīvañajī. Do.
	KARNATAKA					
	BANGALORE DISTRICT					
	BANGALORE TALUK					
72	Bēgūr.-- Slab kept inside the store room of the Nāgēśvarasvāmī temple.	....	....	....	Kannada	Damaged. Refers to some grant and the setting up of the inscribed slab. In characters of the 8th-9th century A.D.
73	Slab kept in the compound of the same temple.	....	.....	....	Do.	Refers to the fight at Bēgupura and records the death of a person. Mentions Pervāṇa-seṭṭi. In characters of about the 9th century A.D.
74	Kumuda--moulding of the Nandi-mandapa in the same temple.	....	....	....	Tamil	Fragmentary. Refers to a lamp set up by Viṭṭakkavayiraṇ. In characters of about the 13th century A.D. Published in Ep. Carn., Vol. IX, Bn. 86.
75	Slab fixed in the terrace in the outer mandapa of the Chandeśvarī temple.	....	.....	....	Kannada	Partly worn out. Contains the word bha[ṭā]ra. In characters of about the 11th century A.D.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

S1. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	KARNATAKA--contd. BANGALORE DISTRICT--contd. CHANNAPATNA TALUK					
76	Mālūrpāṭṇa.-- Slab set up near the Arkēśvara temple.	Western Gaṅga	Satyavākya Permāṇaḍi	....	Kannada	Incomplete. Contains the epithets of the king and mentions Eṇeyapparasar. In characters of about the 9th century A.D. Published in Ep. Carn. (Old), Vol. IX, Cp. 134.
	MANDYA DISTRICT PANDAVAPURA TALUK					
77	Kyāṭanaha]]i-- Slab lying in the wet land and outside the village.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Records the grant of rice and ghee to the Kella-basadi by the king and Eṇeyapparasa, Komārasēnabhaṭāra being the recipient of the grant. Do. Ibid., Vol. VI (Rev.), pp. 16.
	MYSORE DISTRICT CHAMARAJANAGARA TALUK					
78	Haṭe-Ālūr.-- Hero-stone set up in the compound of Arkēśvara temple.	....	....	.....	Do.	States that the hero-stone was set up in memory of Mācha. Refers to Baira. Do.

79	Adhishṭhāna on the south side of the mandapa.	....	....	....	Do.	Much damaged. Contains the words Kālappa-gudi, dēvara-dravya, gadyāṇa, etc., and registers the gift of money. In characters of the 9th-10th century A.D.
80	Do.	....	....	.....	Tamil	Fragmentary and damaged. Mentions the sthānapati of Ālūr and the names of some signatories. Srīpādālvāṇ figures as the engraver. In characters of about the 13th century A.D. Published in Ep. Carn. Vol. IV (Rev.), Ch. 190.
81	Kumuda-moulding of the adhishṭhāna of the mandapa.	....	....	Śaka 11 ..	Do.	Do. Refers to Ālūr and mentions several gāvūṇḍas (details lost). Do. Ibid. Ch. 191.
82	Adhishṭhāna of the sanctum sanctorum	....	....	....	Kannada	Contains only the imprecatory portion. In characters of about the 10th century A.D.
83	Slab lying in front of the Kēśava temple.	Hoysala	Vīra-Ballāḷa	Śaka 1217 (current), Jaya, Pushya śu. 1 Saturday=1294 A.D., December 18, f.d.t. *44.	Do.	Partly worn out. Records the gift of villages Hoṁma, Ālūrhaḷḷi, Hiriūr etc., situated in Hadi-nāḍu in Toṇē-nāḍu by the king, probably for the purpose of offerings to the deity Chaṁnakēśava. Refers to some gift to Toṇē-nāḍu-sēnabōva and the gāvūṇḍas. Ibid., Ch. 183.
84	Floor of the mandapa in the Dēśēśvara temple.	Do.	Do.	Prabhava, Rishabha, Amāvāsyā, Monday.	Tamil	Records some gift for the purpose of maintaining a perpetual lamp, in the temple of Mūlasthānam-uḍaiyār, by Aṅka-gāmuṇḍa, son of Māra-gāmuṇḍa. States that the temple was situated at Ālūr, in Padi-nāḍu in Gaṅgaikoṇḍāśōḷaḷaṇāḍu in Muḍigoṇḍāśōḷa-maṇḍalam. In characters of about the 13th century A.D. Ibid., Ch. 187.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	KARNATAKA--contd. MYSORE DISTRICT--contd. HEGGADADEVANAKOTE TALUK					
85	Hebbalaguppe.-- Slab kept in the Āñjanēya temple.	....	.....	....	Kannada	Seems to record a grant of six <i>khaṇḍuga</i> of land to the <i>basadi</i> of Duggamāra (?) by Narasigeṇeappor. It also registers the grant of the same measure of land (<i>aru-gaṇḍuga</i>) by Gōyindamma, obviously to the same <i>basadi</i> . States that Nārāyaṇa[Pe]rntachchan caused the construction of Sāyira-[ba]sadi. In characters of the 7th-8th century A.D. Ep. Carn., Vol. III (Rev.), Hg. 63.
86	Hero-stone set up outside the Rāmeśvara temple.	Chōḷa	Kuṭōttuṅga	Year 18, ba. 5, Wednesday	Kannada mixed with Tamil, Kannada	Mentions Aḷagiya-Chōḷa as the nāl-gāvunḍa of Navile-nāḍu and records the grant of land in various places, including Koṅgunigere by the chief to Mādara, probably the son of the hero Navalāshirāja, who died in a fight (the context is not clear). His wife (eḷeti?) (name not clear) appears to have also followed her husband (in death). In characters of about the 11th century A.D. Ibid., No. Hg. 61.

MYSORE TALUK						
87	Varuṇā.-- Slab kept out side the Mahāliṅgeśvara temple.	....	Goggi	....	Kannada	Refers to the chief as mahāsāmanta having ādivarāha-lāñchana and records the grant of Aradeḡoṇḡapaḷḷi as dēvabhōga to the deity Būtēśvara. Mentions Kartara-baḷara who appears to be the recipient of the grant. In characters of the 9th-10th century A.D. Ibid., Vol. V (Rev.), No. Hg. 169.
88	Hero-stone kept in the same place.	Chāḷukya	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Describes mahāsāmanta Narasiṅga (also Narasiṁha) of the Chāḷukya family. In characters of the 10th-11th century A.D. Ibid., My. 167.
T. NARASIPUR TALUK						
	Vijāyapuri.-- Slab fixed into the back wall of the Arkēśvara temple	Western Gaṅga	Śivamāra	....	Do.	Mentions the king as the son of Koṅḡuṇi-Muttarasa. States that when Maḡale-arasa was governing Kumbaḡi Kiḷale-nāḡu, [Pe.di] of Kuḷattūr was administering Kīru-Pernagara. Records the grant of pattonḡi to the kīrupeḷḷin-irvar. The inscription seems to have been written by Piriyaṅgaṇḡan. In characters of the 7th-8th century A.D. Ibid., Tn. 145.
90	Slab built into the back portion of the open cell in front of the same temple.	Vijayanagara	Dēvarāya (II)	Śaka 1[3]4[8], Parābhava, Bhādra-pada śu. 2, Monday= 1426 A.D., August 5.	Do.	Records the grant of tax-income on loom to the deity Arakanātha of Kīru-nagara for the purpose of perpetual lamp. Ibid. Tn. 143.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	KARNATAKA--contd.					
	TUMKUR DISTRICT					
	TUMKUR TALUK					
91	Honnugūke.-- Door-jamb (proper right of the entrance) of the main entrance of the Honnādevi temple.	....	....	....	Kannāḍa	Partly worn out. States that Chāṁnabōva and Maledēva offered their service (sēve) to goddess Hoṁṇama. In characters of about the 16th century A.D.
	MADHYA PRADESH					
	MANDASAU DISTRICT					
	SITAMAU TAHSIL					
92	Lādūnā.-- Platform (satī Chabūtarā) built on the southern bank of the Lādūnā tank.	(1) Mughal (2) Rulers of Sītāmāu	Pātasāha Aurangazeb Kēsodāsa	Vikrama 1761	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Wornout in parts. Records the construction of a platform. Also mentions Rāṇā Amarasīghajī, Sabalasīghajī and Vajasīghajī. The mason was Nāthu and the priest was Dama.
93	Kīrtīstambha fixed into the ground near the Bhaṭavōre kā kuā.	Rulers of Sītāmāu	Mahārājādhirāja Mahārāja Fatēsīgha	Vikrama 1811, ... śu. 7.	Do.	Carelessly engraved and damaged. States that as per the orders of the ruler, a park, a well and 15 bīghā of land were given to a certain individual (name not clear).

94	The <i>tuḷā</i> (balance) set up very near the eastern bank of the <i>Lādūnā</i> tank.	Do.	Mahārājā-dhīrāja Rājasīgha	(1) Vikrama 1874 (2) Vikrama 1889 (3) Vikrama 1903	Do.	Records the construction of a <i>ghāṭa</i> and the installation of a <i>tuḷā</i> during the time of the ruler at a cost of rupees 20001/-. Also mentions <i>Vyāsa Nāthurāmājī Sarīmālī</i> , <i>pañchōlī</i> <i>Māthura Sivabagasajī</i> , etc.
95	Wall of the <i>Lakshmīnārāyaṇa</i> temple in the <i>Rājanivāsgadh</i> premises.	Do.	Mahārājā-dhīrāja Mahārāja Rājasīgha	(1) Vikrama 1875, <i>Kārttika</i> śu. 7 Saturday=1817 A.D., November 15. (2) Vikrama 1878, <i>Māgha</i> śu. 5, Sunday=1822 A.D., January 27.	Do.	Records the construction of the temple during the time of the ruler. Refers to the commencement of the work on the first date and its completion (<i>udyāpan</i>) on the second. Also mentions <i>pañchōlī Gaṇasarāyē</i> , <i>Sobēdāra Baradāsīgha</i> and <i>Jamādāra Kusālasīgha</i> . The mason was <i>Gajadhara Bīsarāma</i> of the <i>Jēlyā.gōtra</i> and resident of <i>Sītāmāu</i> .
96	A pillar fixed into the ground outside the same temple.	Do.	Rājarājēśvara Mahārājādhirāja Rājasīgha	(1) Vikrama 1878 (2) Śaka 1745, <i>Phālguna</i> ba. 5, Monday=1822 A.D. February 11.	Do.	Slightly worn out. Records that the pinnacle of the temple was caused to be erected and an image (details lost) was installed therein by <i>Sukharāma</i> , an inhabitant of <i>Phalōdhi</i> village in <i>Marwar</i> .
97	<i>Samādhi</i> in the <i>Lādūnā maṭha</i> premises.	Do.	[<i>Bha</i>]vān-sīgha	(1) Vikrama 1900, <i>Bhādrapada</i> śu. 15. (2) Vikrama 1920, <i>Vaiśākha</i> .	Do.	Partly damaged. Records the death of <i>Mahārāja Garī[ba] Bhāratījī</i> on the first date and that of <i>Mahārāja Sukhadēva Bhāratījī</i> on the second. States that the <i>samādhi</i> was caused to be constructed by <i>Rēvā-Bhāratījī</i> . Also mentions <i>Vyāsa Rāmanārāyaṇa</i> , <i>Maganīrāmājī</i> etc.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

S1. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH--contd. MANDASAU DISTRICT--contd. SITAMAU TAHSIL--contd. Laduna--contd.					
98	Pillar outside the Kuñjabihārī-mandir near Lādūnā tank.	Rulers of Sītāmāu	[Bha]vani-siñgha	Vikrama 1920, Vaiśākha, śu. 8, Sunday=1863 A.D. April 26.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out in parts. Records the inauguration of the temple by the daughter-in-law of Karamachandajī at the Ladūnā village. Also mentions Ratanasighajī, Bhamarajī, Bhavanisighajī and Pañcholi Hulāsarāyajī.
99	Stone slab built into the wall of the Pākīmātā-mandir.	Do.	Mahārājādhirāja Māharāja Bāhadura-siñgha	Vikrama 1949, Māgha śu. 15, Tuesday=1893 A.D. January 31. f.d.t. *05.	Do.	Records the construction of the temple by the ruler. Also mentions the mason Chunnīlāla, son of Kīsana belonging to the Jēlrā gōtra and the havāladāra Hīralāla.
100	Pillar in front of the Śivālaya	Do.	Mahārājādhirāja Rāmasiñha	Vikrama 1963, Grīshma Vaiśākha śu. 14	Do-	Records the construction of a ghāṭa and a Śivālaya by Chunilāla. Mentions poet (kabī) Jagadīśa. Maganīrāma was the priest (of the temple).
101	Sītāmāu.-- Chhatrī in the Chhārbaḡ.	....	....	Vikrama 1733, Āśāḍha ba. 15	Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions Mahārājī Śrī-karaṇajī Ratnājī.

102	Another Chhatrī in the same place.	Rulers of Sitāmau	Mahārājā- dhirāja Mahārāja Gajasingha	Vikrama 1805, Phālguna sū. 11.	Do.	Records the demise of Mahārāja-kavāra Bashatasīnghajī (Bakht Singh) and the construction of his Chhatrī by the ruler at a cost of rupees 7,000/-. Also mentions a mason named Nāthurāma of Jēlyā gōtra and a pañchōlī named Mānasīnghajī.
103	Third Chhatrī in the same place.	Do.	Mahārājā- dhirāja Mahārāja Fatesigha	(i) Vikrama, 1859 Phālguna sū. 1 Friday=1802 A.D., March 5. (ii) Vikrama 1863 (iii) Vikrama 1869, Vaisākha, sū. 10, Wed- nesday=1812 A.D., May 20 [The month was Nija- Vaisākha]	Do.	Partly damaged. Records the death of Fatesighajī (Fateh Singh) on the first date and the commencement of the construction of the chhatrī by Mahārājā Chāvaḍḍījī for rupees seven thousand on the second date and the completion of the work on the third date. Also mentions the Pañchōlī named Mānakachanda.
104	Platform of the samādhi in front of Mōribāvarī.	1) <u>Mughal</u> 2) Rulers of Sitāmau	1) Pātasāha Auranga- zeb 2) Mahārāja Jētasigha	Vikrama 1734, Jyēshṭha sū. 2	Do.	Slightly damaged. Records that the platform of the samādhi (tomb) of gusāi Hirāgīrajī was built by Āukārī who was the disciple of gusāi Nērānagīrajī during the time of pātasāha Śrī Uraṅga- sāhajī. Also mentions gusāi Gokulagīrajī, [Ma]hādēvagīrajī and Manōharagīrajī, as having done the work. The mason was Lashamā and the writer, Mānasigha.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-B4

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH--contd. MANDASOUR DISTRICT--contd. SITAMAU TAHSIL--contd. Sītāmāu--contd.					
105	Platform in the same place.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1761, Chaitra śu. 11. (2) Vikrama 1762, Vaiśākha śu. ..	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Records the death of a person along with a horse, probably on the first date and the erection of the inscribed platform on the second date.
106	Second platform in the same place.	1) <u>Mughal</u> 2) Rulers of Sītāmāu	1) Aurang- zeb 2) Kēsōdā- sajī	(1) Vikrama [1761] Vaiśākha śu. 15 (2) Vikrama 1761 [Chaitra] śu. 11.	Do.	Partly damaged. Refers to a certain construction on the first date and the demise of a certain individual on the second date. Also mentions the sculptor Nāthu.
107	Third platform in the same place.	<u>Mughal</u>	Pātasāha 1) Phar Pha sāji (Farukh Siyar) 2) Do.	(1) Vikrama 1771 Vaiśākha ba.10 Monday=1714 A.D., March 29. (2) Vikrama 1771 Bhāḍavā(Bhā- drapada) śu. 15.	Do.	Do. Records the death of some person on the first date and construction of a Chōtra (platform) on the second date. The mason was Nātha.

108	Central śamādhi in the barē-maṭha premises	Do.	1) Pātasāha Vikrama 1761, Auranga- zeb 2) Do.	Do.	Slightly damaged. Records the erection of a śamada (tomb). Also mentions a mason named Nāthu and pachōla Jīvarā[ja] .
109	Pillar in the maṇḍapa in the temple of Mahādēva in the same maṭha .	Do.	1) Pātasāha Vikrama 1775, Saphara- ka sēṇa- ji (Faru khsiyar) 2) Do.	Do.	Records some construction of dēvarōh (temple) by Bhagavāngarji who was the disciple of Gōkalagarajī . Also mentions the mason Nātha .
110	Platform in the ginning factory premises.	Rulers of Sītāmāu	Gajasīgha (1) Vikrama 1796, Kārttika ba. 8 Saturday=1739 A.D. October 13, f.d.t. .12. (2) Vikrama 1797 Māgha ba. 11	Do.	Slightly worn out. Records that the work of the construction of the chōṭarā (platform) was commenced by Surāṇā Sai-samalajī on the first date and completed on the second date at a cost of rupees [325].
111	Stone slab outside the Rāmachandra temple in the Sītāmāu Sadar bazar.	Do.	Mahārājā- dhirāja Mahārāja Rājasīmgha (1) Vikrama 1881, Āsvīja śu. 13 (2) Vikrama 1882, Vaiśākha śu. 13.	Do.	Records a certain construction in the town Sītāmāu . The work was commenced on the first date and completed on the second at a cost of rupees 5795/-.
112	Ceiling of a balcony in front of the same temple.	Do.	Do. Vikrama 1[...], [Phā]guṇa śu. 1.	Do.	Records the construction of the Rāmaji temple by Nathurāmaji-sarīmālī . Gajēdhara Viśarāma seems to be connected with the work.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH--contd.. MANDASOUR DISTRICT--contd.. SITAMAU TAHSIL--contd.. Sitamau--contd.					
113	Stone slab fixed into the wall of the shop of Shri Dēvi Chanda Manirama in Sitāmāu Sadar bazar.	Rulers of Sitāmāu	Mahārāja-dhirāja Mahārāja Rājasiṃgha	Vikrama 1909, Bhādrapada śu. 15, Sunday=1852 A.D. August 29. The month was Adhika Bhādrapada.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Wornout at the end. Records the remission of taxes on the various communities of Sitāmāu under the orders of the ruler. Also mentions Visarāma, Nāthurāma and others.
114	Entrance in the Mōrīmātā temple.	Do.	Mahārāja-dhirāja Mahārāja Bhavānī-siṃghajī	(1) Vikrama 1932, Bhādrapada śu. 15. (2) Vikrama 1975, Śrāvaṇa, ba. 15.	Do.	Records the construction of the Mōrīmātājī temple by a number of persons (names given). Refers to Bisarāmajī of Jālyā gōtra, havāladāra Nālabānda etc., as having done the work. Refers to the commencement of a certain mēlā (fair) on the second date.
115	Stone slab fixed into the wall of the <u>mandapa</u> in the Ratanakunḍa mandir.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the construction of the temple by Ratnakuvāra and refers to his death. Also mentions the priest (pujārī) Lachhamanadāsa. In late characters.

116	Step in Parmāl tank in the fort.	....	....	[Vikrama] 13[6]9	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Partly wornout. Extolls a certain Maṇimitra who was born in the Kātyāyana-vaṃśa and mentions Trailōkyavarman and Karṇṇa. Seems to record some construction.
PANNA DISTRICT						
AJAIGARH TAHSIL						
117	Ajaigarh.--A Satī stone kept in the Bagarājanadēvī shrine.	....	....	[Vikrama] 136.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Wornout. Refers to a Mahārāja (name lost). Records the performance of satī. Other details lost.
118	Slab kept in the compound of the Rāmbāg.	....	....	Vikrama 1693 Āsvīja śu. 7, Mon- day=1636 A.D. September 26.	Do.	Probably records some gift made to brāhmaṇa Hēdrēka by the pious (parama-dhārmika) Mōhanadaivā(dēva).
119	Second slab kept in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1890, Bhādrapa ba. 7, Friday=1833 A.D., September 6.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī	Peeled off at some places. Contains the Brahmakavacha invoking the ten: incarnation of lord Viṣṇu. Describes in detail the various parts of worship (pūjā) such as dhūpa, Naivēdya, etc. Mentions some mantras specifying the number of times of their repeated muttering (japa).
120	Third slab kept in the same place.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Broken at the top. Refers to the daily worship of God Saṃkara. States that this was written by the brāhmaṇa Syāma. Mentions brāhmaṇa Khēmādrē. In late characters.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH--contd. PANNA DISTRICT--contd. AJAIGARH TAHSIL--contd.					
121	Dēvagāon.--Rock just above the Śaṅkara shrine near the cistern called Gaṅgā-Jamṇā, on the Dēva-parvat.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā	Mentions Utuṅgaśiva. In characters of the 7th-8th century A.D.
122	Left side pillar of the cistern in the same place.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Paṃ ^o Gāṅgē and Rā ^o Sīdhala. In characters of about the 14th century A.D.
123	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. In late characters.
124	Threshold of the Siddhanātha-mandir on the Dēva-parvat.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Partly worn out. Seems to record the obeisance of a mahāpradhāna (name not clear). In characters of about the 15th century A.D.
125	Slab kept in the same mandir.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Seems to contain a description of the dēva-parvat. Mentions Lord Śaṅkara and the (cistern called) Gaṅgā-Jamṇā. In late characters.

126	Near Bhīmsēn's foot in the same place.	....	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the perpetual obeisance of a person by name Sōmapata. In characters of about the 15th-16th century A.D.
GUNAUR TAHSIL						
127	Padērī.--Slab containing the relief figure of a horse, lying in the waste land to the south of the village.	....	Mahārājā-dhīrāja Vasatha-singhaji	Vikrama 1865, Chaitra śu. 2, Tuesday=1808 A.D. March 29.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the death of the horse of the ruler, called Kanhaiyā.
PANNA TAHSIL						
128	Harudā.--Above a seated figure carved on a rock in the nālā.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the death of Valamda[ja]rata. In characters of about the 14th century A.D.
129	Janvār.--Satī stone kept under a tamarind tree on the bank of the tank.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Sivada(dā)sa a dharmakārī and Khēma sūtradhārī. In characters of about the 13th century A.D.
130	Kakarahatī.--Slab containing the relief figures of Vishnu and Lakshmī, kept behind the Hanumān shrine in front of the Lakshmī-Nārāyana temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Pālhaṇa, his son Rāsa[.] and others. Purport not clear. Do.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH--contd. PANNA DISTRICT--contd, PANNA TAHSIL--contd.					
131	Pannā.--Satī stone (No. 71) kept in the Rājendra park. Findspot : Not known.	....	.....	Vikrama 1375, Jyēshtha ba. 13, Tuesday=1317 A.D. June 7 f.d.t. *28	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the performance of satī by the wife of Jāvā, son of Pālhaṇa and a resident of the village Mahōdrā. Written by paṇ ^o Murāri.
132	Satī stone kept in the circuit house. Findspot : Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1714, Bhādrapada ba. 6 Thursday=1657 A.D. September 17 f.d.t. *14.	Do.	Records the performance of satī by the two wives of Duvē Giridharadāsa. The first wife was Jānī and the second wife was Dēvajānī.
	SATNA DISTRICT AMARPATAN TAHSIL					
133	Amar Pātan.--Pedestal of the image of Chandraprabha in the Jaina temple at Purānī-bastī.	....	....	Vikrama 1831, Vaiśākha ba. 3	Do.	Worn out. Purport not clear.

134	Pedestal of another image of Chandra-prabha in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1893, Māgha sū. 10, Wednesday=1837 A.D. February 15.	Local dialect mixed with Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the perpetual obeisance probably to Chandraprabha by Puraṇādāsa along with his wife Maṣaṇita and son Nāthurāma, who belonged to Kudakundācharya lineage, Sarasvatī-gachchha Balatkāragana and Mūlasaṅgha.
135	Pedestal of the image of Rishabha-nātha in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 183, Vaiśākha sū. 3.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. Purport not clear.
136	Chhatrī on the northern bank of Hathī-talāo.	....	....	Vikrama 1875	Do.	Seems to record the death of an individual (name not clear) belonging to Amarapaṭana and the erection of a memorial.
137	Pillar near the northern gate of Amarpātankigadhī.	....	....	....	Do.	Records construction of the fort named Govindagaḍha by Mahārāja Rāvendra-sāhib Valabhadrasimha, an officer in the service of Mahārājakumāra Rādhikēsa. In late characters.
138	Right pillar of the eastern gate of the gadhī.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Contents same as in the above record. Do.
139	Left pillar of the eastern gate of the gadhī.	.....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Do.
140	Right pillar of the main gate of the gadhī.	.....	....	....	Do.	Worn out. Do.

S1. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH--contd. SATNA DISTRICT--contd. AMARPATAN TAHSIL--contd. Amar Patān--contd.					
141	Left pillar of the main gate of the gadhī.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
142	Kastarā.--Stone slab kept in the Hanuman temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
143	Mukundapur.--Stone slab fixed into the wall of the Rādhākṛishṇa temple.	....	....	1) Vikrama 1970 2) ..[19*]72, Vaiśāka ba. 13, ..	Do.	Records the construction of Rādhāramaṇa temple at Mukundapurī by Rāma Thākura-dīna on the first date and seems to refer to the installation of the deity on the second date. The mason was Lakshmaṇa.
144	Loose slab in the house of Shri Rāmakumāra Sēth.	....	....	....	Do.	Worn out. Purport not clear. In late characters.
145	Stone slab lying near the Jagannātha temple.	....	....	Bhālguṇa śu. ..	Do.	Mentions Mahārāja (name lost), his son Hajēna and refers to a gōgraha[ṇa]. Do.

MAHARASHTRA

AURANGABAD DISTRICT

AURANGABAD TAHSIL

146	Aurangabad.--Terracota fragment preserved in the Office of the Superintending Archaeologist, Aurangabad Circle, Aurangabad. Findspot : Kenkēri, Thana District.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Partly worn out. Refers to Śākyabhikṣhu and registers a gift. In characters of the 2nd-3rd century A.D.
147	A.S.I. Museum. Broken slab. No. 55. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary and damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 7th-8th century A.D.
148	Do. Pedestal of a seated image	....	....	Śaka 1276, Vaisākha śu. ...	Do.	Records the perpetual obeisance by Thakura Dēū, his wife [Śi]rō, their son Śrīpati and the latter's wife (name lost).
149	Do. Slab No. 46.	....	....	Śaka ..13 Virōdhikrit, Wednesday (The first two digits not engraved in the date portion).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record a gift of some ṭakās (money) to the temple of Venkaṭeśa for performance of Rāma-tīthi (Rāmanavami) by Sōyarāva-nayaka, son of Bakāji-nāyaka. In characters of about the 14th century A.D.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA--contd. AURANGABAD DISTRICT--contd. AURANGABAD TAHSIL--contd. Aurangabad--contd.					
150	A.S.I. Museum. Broken slab No. 56. Findspot : Not known.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Incomplete. Records the obeisance of some person (name lost). In characters of about the 15th century A.D.
	KANNAD TAHSIL					
151	Bhairgāon.--Samādhi of Guḷābapurī (facing East)	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Mentions Guḷābapurī. In late and embossed characters.
152	Samādhi of Hīrāpurī (facing West).	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Gurusamartha and Bahirgāon. Do.
153	Ellōrā.--Cave No. 10. 1st floor. Below sculptured Buddha panel (proper right facing east).	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the Buddhist creed. <i>yē dharmā hetu-prabhavā</i> . In characters of about the 9th century A.D.

154	Buddhist stūpa (ground floor) pillar No. 6 (right side).	....	....	Vikrama 1721	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions sūtra Phana, Gōpāla Mī, 7ji etc. of Bhāradvāja gōtra.
155	Door Jamb (1st floor) of the entrance to the right side cave.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. In late characters.
156	Kailas temple (Cave No. 16). Entrance gōpura, Nandi mandapa, pilaster left of Nandi.	....	....	....	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the perpetual obeisance to lord Śiva. In characters of the 9th-10th century A.D.
157	Do. Adhishṭhāna, west of the entrance (leading to the sanctum)	....	....	Śaka 1[3]12, Pra[mōda]	Kannāḍa	States that the inscription was written by Māyanna, the son of Gaṅgapagaṇu.
158.	Do. Nandi mandapa, Doorjamb (1st floor) proper right.	....	....	Śaka 13[5]2 Vi[rōdhi] Āshāḍha sū. 15, Tuesday (Irregular)	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Partly worn out. Mentions Munī Pāñchāṇī.
159	Do. Right side of Gajalakshmi.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Mentions Kōhala, Bhākara and others. In characters of the 9th-10th century A.D.
160	Do. Gōpura, 1st floor, lotus petals below the Mahālakshmi image.	....	....	....	Do.	Worn out. Mentions some names (not clear). Do.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA--contd. AURANGABAD DISTRICT--contd. KANNAD TAHSIL--contd. Ellōrā--contd.					
161	Cave No. 16. Below the dvārapāla panel (left) near Gajalakshmi.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. In characters of the 9th-10th century A.D.
162	Hastā.--Samādhi of Santōsha-bhārati Gōsāvī in the village (facing west).	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the praise of the saint in verse. In late characters.
163	Do. (facing East).	....	....	.....	Do.	Damaged. Seems to contain the praise of the saint. Do.
164	Do. (facing North).	....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Mentions Gurudatta. Do.
165	Do. (facing South).	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record some benevolent acts of the saint like digging wells etc. Do.

JALGAON DISTRICT

CHALISGAON TAHSIL

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|------|------|------|-----|--|
| 166 | Pītalkhōrā.--Cave No. 4. Stone No. 7.
Left side wall of the shrine. | | | | Do. | Mentions the name Ārūḡha-Sīva in line 2.
In characters of about the 12th century A.D. |
|-----|--|------|------|------|-----|--|

TAMIL NADU

RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT

SIVAGANGA TALUK

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------|--------------------------------|------|-------|---|
| 167 | Kōmāḷipattī.--Slab lying near the
Kōmāḷiamman temple near the village
tank. | Pāṇḍya | Jaṭāvarman
Kulaśēkhara
I | | Tamil | Damaged. Commences with the prasasti of
the king Pūviṅkilatti, etc. Refers to a
dēvadāna-kārāṇmai land of the nagarattār.
In characters of the 12th century A.D. |
|-----|---|--------|--------------------------------|------|-------|---|

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU--contd. RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT--contd. SIVAGANGA TALUK--contd.					
168	Mudikkarai.--Vishnu temple, second beam in the mandapa.	Pāṇḍya	Māravarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya	Regnal Year 14 Mēsha 12, ba. 12, dvādasi Sunday, Uttarattadi=1229 A.D. April 22. The Solar day was 29.	Tamil	Registers the sale of land for a price-value by an individual Chakravatti Tirukkāṇaperuruḍaiyāṇ alias Māḷavarāyaṇ of Mudikkārai in Tirukkāṇappēr-kūrṇam in Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam to Paṭṭi-Nārāyaṇaṇ, a brāhmaṇa of Malai-maṇḍalam. Further it states that the kaḍamai accruing out of these kārāḷmai lands was to be given to the deity Udārapriyaviṇṇagareṇberumāṇ of Mudikkārai for conducting the procession festival, on the day of the donor's birth star Uttiram. Among the boundaries of the land, a highway leading to Madurai is referred to.
169	East wall of the mandapa.	Do.	Jatāvarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya	Regnal year 10 Mīna ba. 8, Friday, Uttirattādi (Irregular)	Do.	Damaged. Records the sale of three toddy-drawers (śāṇṇār) of the Ūravar for a price-value of ten paṇam. The document was recorded in the name of Sēnāpatiṇāyiṇar in the temple. the Udārapriyaviṇṇagareṇberumāṇ temple.

170	Third beam in the <u>mandapa</u> .	Do.	Jaṭāvarman Vikrama Pāṇḍya(I)	Regnal year 4	Do.	Registers the sale of land to four persons by Māḷavarāyaṇ Kaṇakkāṇḍar of Muḍikkārai in Tirukkāṇappēr-kūrṇam. The kaḍamai amount accruing from these lands was to be utilised for the deity of the temple of Udārapriyaviṇṇagareṇberumāṇ. Names of a few signatories figure at the end.
171	Central shrine, door-jamb at the entrance.	Do.	Māḷavarman (mistake for Jaṭāvarman) Kulaśēkhara (I)	Regnal year 4+4	Do.	Incomplete. Commences with the prasasti Puvīkilatti, etc., of the king. States that the tiruviḍaiyāttam lands from Chūlāmaṇi-nallūr endowed to a brāhmaṇa named Udārapperumāṇ of the village Maṅgalam became fallow on account of the damage to the tank, canal and due to the forest growth. It was regranted as kāṇi to the brāhmaṇas of the village to raise crops in order to meet the expenses of the services (tiruppaṇi) in the temple.
172	Pillars in the <u>mandapa</u> . No. 1.	....	....	....	Do.	States that this pillar (kāḷ) was caused to be erected by Kāṇbāṇ Uyyakoṇḍāṇ alias Sōḷakōṇ. In characters of the 12th-13th century A.D.
173	Do. No. 2.	....	....	....	Do.	States that this pillar (kāḷ) was caused to be erected by Kāṇbāṇ Sīvallavaṇ alias Pallavarāyaṇ. Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU--contd. RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT--contd. TIRUVADANAI TALUK					
174	Tondi.--Chidambarīśvara temple, maṇḍapa, south wall.	Pāṇḍya	Kulaśēkhara-dēva	Regnal year 13+1, Adi	Tamil	Registers the sale of lands called Māsīlāmaṇi-vāykkal-paṇṇu in the name of Adichandēśvaraperuvilai by the tāṇattār to the deity Mukti-Vināyaka-Piḷḷaiyār, installed to the east of Māṇakulam by Narasiṅgamaṅgalam-uḍaiyān. The grant land was originally a dēvadāna belonging to the temple of Aruḷambalam-uḍaiya-nāyanār and Nāgarīśvaram-uḍaiya-nāyanār of Tondai alias Pavuttiramāṇikka-paṭṭiṇam. A number of persons have attested this document.
	SALEM DISTRICT NAMAKKAL TALUK					
175	Nāmakka].--Lakshmī-Narasimha Śīṅga-perumā] temple.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja(?)	Regnal year 2	Do.	Damaged. Seems to register a gift of land as tiruviḍaiyāttam after exempting it from taxes probably to the deity Śīṅga-perumā]. In characters of the 12th century A.D.

176	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the assignment of lands to various persons. Other details are lost. In characters of the 14-15th century A.D.
177	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to the 12 bhaṭṭas of the agaram and the assignment of one mā of land to each of them.
178	Do.	[Vijaya-nagara]	Achyutarāya	....	Do.	Seems to record the construction probably of the edge of a structure (viḷumbu) (?) by Nilattayaṇ, who was in the service of king.
179	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the regnal year of a king (name lost) and a certain Valaṅgao-āḷappiṇḍa... In characters of the 12th-13th century A.D.
THANJAVUR DISTRICT						
NANNILAM TALUK						
180	Sukkaravārakkattalai.--Siva temple, north wall, tier.	....	....	Mēsha sū. 14, Tuesday, Mūla-nakshatra. (Irregular)	Do.	Registers the sale of 7 mā of land, after receiving a value of 25 anṇādu-narkāsu, to one Bhāradvāsī Śrī Krishṇabhāṭṭaṇ by Kilavaṇ Selvaṇvāḷavattāṇ Karumānikkapallavaraiyaṇ.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU.--contd. THANJAVUR DISTRICT--contd. NANNILAM TALUK--contd. Sukkaravārakkattalai--contd.					
181	Śiva temple, north wall, tier	....	....	Regnal year 25, Śimha śu. 6, Friday, Pūsa-nakshatra	Tamil	Written in continuation of No. 180 above. It refers to an earlier sale of (1/4 vēli of) land by Vīdīviṭaṅkapperumāḷi Tiruveṅkavuḍaiyān of Maḷaiyūr, on the 28th day of the reign of Rājēndrachōḷa, for a value of 20 aṇṇāḍu narkāśu.
182	Do.	Pāṇḍya	Māravarmaṇ Parākrama Pāṇḍya	Regnal year 5, Śimha.śa. 11, Monday Puṇar-Pūsa-nakshatra = 1399 A.D., August 30, Monday, f.d.t. +53 (The month was Kanyā).	Do.	Written in continuation of No. 181 above. It refers to the bhāṭṭas of Naḍuvil-nāḍu alias Rā[ja]rā[ja]vaḷanāḍu and to the village Solakulavallinallur.
183	Thaṇjāvūr.--Rājarājesvara temple, enclosure wall, north side, back side of the Amman shrine.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja I	Regnal year 29 = 1013-14 A.D.	Do.	Registers the gift of 2½ kaḷaṇḍu of gold weighed by Āḍavallāṇ for making a tāḷi to the goddess Umāparamēśvarī installed in the outer prākāra by Uḍaiyan Nakkaṇ-konṇaṇ an agent (śrīkāryam) in the temple of Rājarājesvaram-uḍaiyār. Also records

						the gift of mukkāle-mūṇru maṇḍaḍi of gold weighed by Āḍavallāṇ for making a waist ornament (paṭṭaikkārai) to the same goddess by a cavalry officer Veḷḷāḷaṇ Iravipāḷūr of Sāttankuḍi in Vaṇḍāḷai Vēlūr-kūṇṇam. He was a śīrudāṇam under king Rājēndrachōḷa and the one who got the inscription engraved on the walls of the temple of Rājarājēśvaram-uḍaiyār. The gift was made in the 3rd year (1014-15 A.D.) of Rājēndrachōḷa, which seems to synchronise with the 29th year of Rājarāja I.
184	Do.	Do.	Rājēndra- chōḷa I	Regnal year 3- 1014-15 A.D.	Do.	Registers the gift of brass weighing 43 palam weighed by Āḍavallāṇ by Ārruruḍaiyān Nakkaṇ-konṇan, an agent in the temple of Rājarājēśvaram-uḍaiyār, for making a brass vessel and a pot to the goddess Umāparamēśvarī.
185	Basement tier of the Piḷḷaiyār shrine near the western enclosure wall.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	States that the vehicle of god Gaṇapati (i.e., rat) along with its pedestal (piṭṭha) and an image of bhūta were all caused to be made in copper by Poygaināṭṭuk-kiḷavaṇ Ādittāṇ Sūriyan alias Tennavaṇ-muvēndavēḷaṇ, the śrīkāriyam of the temple. The details of the measurements of these items are specified.

B. INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1983-84

S1. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>TAMIL MADU--contd.</p> <p>THANJAVUR DISTRICT--contd.</p> <p>NANNILAM TALUK--contd.</p> <p>Thanjavūr--contd.</p>					
186	Slab preserved in the Tamil University. Findspot : Karuntattān-gudi.	....	....	....	Tamil	In verse. In praise of a Kāṇava chief. In characters of the 10th-11th century A.D.
187	Do.	....	....	Śaka 1557, Śu. 13, Sunday, Tiruvōṇa- nakshatra	Do.	Built in. Seems to refer to the construction of a choultry by Achchutappa-chettīyār, for the merit of Tirumalai-nāyakkaraiyan. Mentions Kittinappa-nāyakkar. Refers to Virāli-malai as one of the boundaries.

G - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1983-84

S1. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH</p> <p>ADILABAD DISTRICT</p> <p>ADILABAD TALUK</p>					
1	Adilābād.-- Jāmi' Mosque. Slab above the right arch of the facade.	....	....	....	Persian verse and prose and Arabic, Nasta'liq and Naskh	Records the construction of the mosque by Nawwāb Amīnu'l-Mulk Bahādur with the efforts of late Ghulām Qādir Khān, the Nā'ib (deputy) of pargana Turkchānda. In characters of about the 19th century.
2	Above the central arch of the facade.	....	....	....	Arabic verse and prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq and Naskh	Eulogizes the Caliph 'Alī and contains religious text (Basmala and Qur'ān, Chapter CXII). Do.
3	Above the left arch of the facade.	....	....	....	Persian verse and Arabic verse, Nasta'liq	Contains didactic couplets. Also contains a tradition regarding prayers. Do.
4	Above the main gate.	....	....	A.H. 1242=1826 A.D., August 5 - 1827 A.D., July 24.	Arabic verse and Persian, Naskh	Refers to the construction (evidently of a gateway of the mosque on which it appears). Mentions Muḥammad as scribe.

S1. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH--contd.</p> <p>ADILABAD DISTRICT--contd.</p> <p>ADILABAD TALUK--contd.</p> <p>Adilābād--contd.</p>					
5	Chānda Sharīf.-- Mosque. Slab on the facade.	....	....	A.H. [1217=1802 A.D., May 4 - 1803 A.D., April 22.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Purport not clear.
6	Loose slab near the Dargāh of Rājan Shāh Walī.	....	....	(1) Faṣlī 1318 (2) A.H. 1327=1909 A.D., January 23 - 1910 A.D., January 12.	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of some building by Dantūl Rāja Rām, Rām Jas Rāmīāl, Pulā Yankaṭ Rām, the traders (Sāhuwān) etc. at the instance of Maulavī Mirzā Sājīd Baig Ṣāhib, the Assistant in the court (Madagār-i-'Adālat) in the time of Maulavī Muḥammad 'Alī Ṣāhib, First Ta'luqdār, and under the supervision of Shāikh Sālār Mas'ūd Doctor. Inscribed by Ashnā.
7	Headside of a grave, same place.	....	....	A.H. 1168=1754 A.D., October 18 - 1755 A.D., October 6.	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Reads : Allāh, Muḥammad. Other details are not clear.

8	Footside.	....	....	A.H. 1168, Dhī'1-Qa'da 26=1755 A.D., September 3.	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Records that the grave is that of Yūsuf Khān, who died on the given date.
9	Headside of another grave.	....	....	A.H. 1241 (and Chronogram), Rabī' I=1825 A.D., October 14 - November 12.	Persian verse, Nasta'1īq	States that Ghulām Qādir Khān died on the given date (See No. 1 above).
ASIFABAD TALUK						
10	Āsīfābād Road.-- Railway Station. Slab fixed at platform No. 1.	Āṣaf-Jāhī	Nawwāb Mīr 'Uthmān 'Alī Khān (Āṣaf Jāh) VII	1928 A.D., December 16.	Urdū and English, Nasta'1īq and Roman	Bilingual. Records that His Exalted Highness Lieut. General Āṣaf Jāh Muẓāffar'u'l-Mulk Wa'l-Mamālik Nizāmu'l-Mulk Nizāmu'd-Daula. Nawwāb Sir Mīr 'Uthmān 'Alī Khān Bahādur Faṭh Jang, the faithful ally of the British Government, the ruler of Hyderābād, has laid down the foundation stone and inaugurated the opening ceremony of Balharshah-Qāḍīpet (rail) line.
KHANAPUR TALUK						
11	Nāsaī Peth.-- Loose slab in the compound of the Dargāh of Daryā Shāh and Burhān Shāh.	....	....	A.H. 1215 (and chronogram)=1800 A.D., May 25 - 1801 A.D., May 13.	Persian verse, Nasta'1īq	Records the martyrdom of Shah Burhān.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH--contd.</p> <p>ADILABAD DISTRICT--contd.</p> <p>NIRMAL TALUK</p>					
12	Nirmal.-- Jāmi' Masjid. Slab above the central mihrāb.	[Āṣaf Jāhī]	[Miẓām 'Alī Khān Āṣaf Jāh II]	A.H. 1195 (and Chronogram)=1780 A.D., December 28 1781 A.D., December 16.	Arabic and Persian verse and prose, Naskh Nasta'liq	States that a mosque was constructed by the king.
13	Gun in the Tahsil Office. On the muzzle.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Mentions Muḥammad son of Qāsim. In characters of about the 18th century.
14	Gun on a bastion of Bangal Peth Fort. On the muzzle.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Do.
15	Gun on another bastion, same place.	....	....	A.H. 1185=1771 A.D., April 16 - 1772 A.D., April 3	Do.	Mentions Zafaru'd-Daula as the friend of Ruknu'd-Daula.
16	Gun at Khazāna Tālāb in Yankrajī Peth. On a muzzle.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do. Also mentions Muḥammad (son of) Qāsim as manufacturer of the gun.

17	On another gun, same place	....	....	Do.	Do.	Same as in No. 15 above.
SIRPUR TALUK						
18	Sirpur Town.-- Dargāh of Imdād Ḥusain. Slab in the northern wall.	....	....	A.H. 1336 (and Chronogram), Muḥarram 9, Friday =1917 A.D., October 25.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Imdād Ḥusain, who earned the title of <u>Makhdūm</u> (lit. lord) for his services to mankind.
19	Slab in the wall of a well at Jāmi' Masjid.	....	....	A.H. 1347, - Rajab 3=1928 A.D., December 16.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Seems to record the construction of a well by <u>Ghanī</u> (son of) 'Abdu'l-Karīm Ṣāhib, the trader, on the auspicious ceremony of the royal visit to Sirpūr. Also contains the name of <u>Shāikh</u> Maḥbūb, the fitter. Further states that this was planned by Agriculture Department of the Government of His Highness.
20	Headstone of a grave near Dargāh Tālib 'Alī Shāh.	....	....	A.H. 1311 (?) Ṣafar 19=1893 A.D., September 1.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Badly damaged. Records the death of someone (name lost).
BIHAR						
AURANGABAD DISTRICT						
AURANGABAD SUB-DIVISION						
21	Umga.-- Siv Temple on a hill. Above the entrance of a small room to the right side of the main hall.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains <u>Qur'ān</u> (Chapter LXI, part of verse 13). In characters of about the 18th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BIHAR--contd. AURANGABAD DISTRICT--contd. AURANGABAD SUB-DIVISION--contd. Unga--contd.					
22	Above the entrance of another small room to the left side of the main hall.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains Qur'ān (Chapter LXI, part of verse 13). In characters of about the 18th century.
23	On the pillar to the right side of the main hall.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : Lā Ilāha Illā'illāh (There is no god but Allāh). Do.
24	On another pillar to the left side of the main hall.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Do.
	BEGUSARAI DISTRICT BEGUSARAI SUB-DIVISION					
25	Maskan Dargāh.-- Mosque on the bank of the Bālan river. Above the central door of the facade.	A.H. 1291-1874 A.D., February 18-1875 A.D., February 6.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that Ma'ūnat Ḥusain is the builder of the mosque.

BHOJPUR DISTRICT

ARRAH SUB-DIVISION

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|----|---|------|------|---|---|--|
| 26 | Arrah.-- Mosque in Maulā Bāgh. Above the central mihrāb. | | | A.H. 1233 (and Chronogram)=1817 A.D., November 11 =1818 A.D., October 30. | Persian verse, Nasta'liq | Records the construction of a mosque by Mahbūb Bakhsh. |
| 27 | Piro.-- Grave called Ziāu'd-Dīn Shāhid kī Dargāh near Jāmi' Mosque. Slab fixed to the eastern side of the grave (originally from the Jāmi' Mosque). | | | A.H. 1048 (and Chronogram)=1638 A.D., May 5 - 1639 A.D., April 23. | Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq | Records the construction of a mosque by Mīr Haider. |

DARBHANGA DISTRICT

DARBHANGA SUB-DIVISION

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|----|--|------|------|---|--------------------|--|
| 28 | Darbhanga.-- Graveyard called Shāh Bhike Sailānī Shāhibwālā Qabrastān to the south of the mosque. Headstones. No. 1. | | | A.H. 1314, Rabī' I, 29, Tuesday=1896 A.D., September 7. | Persian, Nasta'liq | States that a lady named Nawwāb 'Azīmūn-Nisā Bānu Begam, died on the given date at the age of 58 years in between the time of evening (Maghrib) and night ('Ishā) prayers. She was the daughter of Hājī Mīrzā Muḥammad 'Azīmu'd-Dīn Bahādur who was the grandson of Haḍrat Mu'izu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Jahāndar Shāh Bādshāh Ghāzī (from her father's side) and grandson of Haḍrat Abū'l-Muzaḥfar Jalālu'd-Dīn Sulṭān-i-Ālī Gauhar |
|----|--|------|------|---|--------------------|--|

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BIHAR--contd. DARBHANGA DISTRICT--contd. DARBHANGA SUB-DIVISION--contd. Darbhanga--contd.					
29	Graveyard called <u>Shāh Bhike Sailānī</u> <u>Ṣāhibwālā Qabrastān</u> to the south of the mosque. Head-stones. No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1304, <u>Sha'bān</u> 2=1887 A.D., April 26.	Arabic and Persian, Tughra and Nasta'liq	Muhammad Shāh 'Ālam (I) Bādshāh Ghāzī (probably from her mother's side). States that Nawwāb Raf'at Sulṭānu'z-Zamānī Begam died on the given date at the age of 14 years and 6 days. Further it traces the pedigree of the deceased from her mother side as: Daughter of late Nawwāb 'Umdatul'z-Zamānī Begam daughter of Mīrzā Muhammad Ra'īs Bakht known as Shāhzāda Zubairu'd-Dīn Bahādur son of Mīrān Shāh Mīrzā Muhammad Dārā Bakht, the crown-prince, the first son of Ḥadrat Sulṭān Abū'z-Zafar Sirāju'd-Dīn Muhammad Bahādur Shāh. Pedigree from her father's side is traced as : Daughter of Mīrzā Muhammad Ibrāhīm Bakht son of Shāhzāda Muhammad Mīrzā son of late Mīrzā Hājī, son of late 'Alījāh Ṣāhib son of Ḥadrat 'Azīzu'd-Dīn 'Ālangīr (II).

30	No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1306, Rabī' I, 19=1888 A.D., November 23.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq	States that this tomb was completed through the generosity of prince Mīrzā Muḥammad Zubairu'd-Dīn Bahādur at the cost of Rs.1480, annas 9 and paise 6 (written in Arabic notations).
31	No. 4.	....	....	A.H. 1320=1902 A.D., April 10 - 1903 A.D., March 29.	Do.	Damaged. Records the death of Mīrzā Ḥamīd Sultān, grandson of ['Alī Gauhar]. Muḥammad Shāh 'Ālam Bādshāh [Ghāzī].
32	Tomb of Shāh Bhika Sailānī. Head- stone of the grave of Ḥadrat Maulānā Samarqandī.	....	....	A.H. 1315, Jumādā I, 4, Saturday= 1897 A.D., October 1.	Arabic and Urdu, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records the death of Sayyid Fidā Muḥammad (son of) 'Abdū'l-Karīm Maulānā Samarqandī Mujaddid-i-Thānī who is described as Qutbu'l-Aqtāb (lit. pole-star of the pole-stars).
PATNA DISTRICT						
PATNA SUB-DIVISION						
33	Patna.-- Tabārak 'Alī kī Masjid in Bāqarganj (Muḥarrampur). Above the central door of the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1275 (and Chronogram)=1858 A.D., August 11 - 1859 A.D., July 30.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that Tabārak 'Alī built a mosque which is a new ka'ba in India. Published, Jour. Bih. Oris. Res. Soc. Vol. XVI, parts III-IV, p. 416.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BIHAR--contd. PATNA DISTRICT--contd. PATNA SUB-DIVISION--contd. Patna--contd.					
34	Mosque known as Lawn Wālī Masjid on the Ashok-Rājpath Rd., near Gandhi Maidān. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1258 (and Chronogram)=1842 A.D., February 12-1843 A.D., January 31.	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque by two brothers namely Jumman and Himmat, the barbers. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 402.
35	Bībī Khairun kī Masjid in Bāqarganj. Above the central door of the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1257 (and Chronogram)=1841 A.D., February 23 - 1842 A.D., February 11.	Do.	Records the construction of a mosque by a lady named Khairu'n-Nisā. Composed by Zāhid. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 400.
36	Headstones of graves in the enclosure of the above mosque. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1259, Dhī'l-Hijja 27=1844 A.D. January 18.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Munshī Banda 'Alī.
37	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1283 (and Chronogram), Dhī'l-Hijja 22=1867 A.D., April 27.	Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	States that Khairu'n-Nisā, wife of Munshī Banda 'Alī died on the given date.

33	No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1283 (and Chronogram), Sha'bān 19=1866 A.D., December 27.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Shaikh Bahādur 'Alī</u> .
ROHTAS DISTRICT						
BHABNA SUB-DIVISION						
39	Chainpur.-- Jāmi' Mosque. Above the entrance of the prayer hall.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. States that Muḥammad Khān Birlas (?) constructed this lofty mosque and also composed the verses. In characters of about the 16th century.
40	Fort. Loose slab at the headside of a grave in the enclosure near the old Bāoī.	....	....	A.H. 1036 (words)= 1626 A.D., September 12 - 1627 A.D., September 1.	Persian verse, Naskh	States that this mosque was constructed by Nekkām. Published in <u>Tārīkh-i-Sahasrām</u> , p. 127.
41	Headstone of a grave on a platform at the backside of the fort.	....	....	A.H. 1152 (and Chronogram)=1739 A.D., March 30 - 1740 A.D., March 17.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the death of a saintly person named Bahādur <u>Shāh</u> . Composed by Faid. Ibid., p. 128:
42	Tomb of Bakhtiyār <u>Khaljī</u> . In the western arch, No. 1.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Fragmentary. Contains religious text (<u>Qur'ān</u> , Chapter II, part of verses 256 and 257). In characters of about the 16th century.

S1. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BIHAR--contd. ROHTAS DISTRICT--contd. BHABNA SUB-DIVISION--contd. Chainpur--contd.					
43	Tomb of Bakthiyār Khaljī. In the western arch, No. 2. SASARAM SUB-DIVISION	....	....	....	Persian verse, Naskh	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
44	Akbarpur.-- Qanātī Masjid in the enclosure of the tomb of Malik Miṣāl at the foot of the Rohtāsgarh hill. In the central arch.	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Reads : Allāhu Karīm (Allāh is generous), Allāhu Raḥīm (Allāh is merciful). In characters of about the 17th century.
45	Seven graves on a platform inside the enclosure of the same tomb. Head-side of the third grave.	....	....	A.H. 1049 (and Chronogram)=1639 A.D., April 24 - 1640 A.D., April 12.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Sayyid 'Alī.

SAMASTIPUR DISTRICT

DALSINGSARAI SUB-DIVISION

46	Muhtu'd-Dīn Nager.-- Jāmi' Masjid. Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	A.H. 978=1512 A.D., March 19 - 1513 A.D., March 8.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (Basmaia, First Creed and names of four caliphs Abū Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthmān and Haider).
DELHI						
47	Delhi.-- Mosque of Khwāja Mīr Dard, outside Turkman gate. Graves in in the enclosure. Loose slab.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Contains two verses in praise of the footprints of Prophet Muhammad. In characters of about the 18th century. Published in List of Muh. and Hin. Mon., Vol. II, p. 66, No. 113.
48	Qabron Wālī Masjid in galī Tārā Shāh. On the central arch.	....	....	A.H. 1201 (and Chronogram)=1786 A.D., October 24 - 1787 A.D., October 12.	Do.	Records the construction evidently of a mosque by Rābi'a Begam wife of Pāyanda Khān entitled Dilair Jung who died on the same date (See No. 49 below). Ibid., Vol. I, p. 80, No. 162.
49	Graves in the compound of the same mosque. Headstone of grave No. 1.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the death of Pāyanda Khān. Ibid., Vol. I, p. 80, No. 163.
50	Top of the sarcophagus of the same grave.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (Qur'ān, Chapter LV, verses 26-27 and the First Creed). In characters of about the 18th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	DELHI--contd.					
	Delhi--contd.					
51	Tomb of Nawwāb Mūsā Yār Khān in Maḥalla Rudgarān near Lāī Kuwān. Three graves in the enclosure. Headstone of grave No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1188 (and Chronogram), Muḥarram 6=1774 A.D., March 19.	Arabic and Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Nawwāb Mūsā Yār Khān. List of Muh. and Hin. Mon., Vol. I, p. 93, No. 201.
52	Top of the sarcophagus of grave No. 2.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Qur'ān, Chapter LV, verses 26-27 and First Creed). In characters of about the 18th century.
53	Top of grave No. 3.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains First Creed only. Do.
54	Balban's tomb at Mahrauli. Sarcophagus of a grave.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Contains religious text (Qur'ān, Chapter LIX, verse 22 and part of 23 followed by Attributes of God).
55	Tomb of Māh Khānam in Karbalā in Jorbāgh. Sarcophagus of the grave in subterranean chamber.	....	....	A.H. 1139 (and Chronogram)=1726 A.D., August 18 - 1727 A.D., August 7.	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Contains religious text (Basmala, Qur'ān, Chapter III, part of verse 184, Chapter II, verse 255) and records the death of Māh Khānam. Ibid., Vol. II, No. 260, p. 189.

56	Kālā Gumbad or unknown tomb in the enclosure of Jawāhar Lāl Nehrū Stadium. Sarcophagus of a grave on the terrace.	....	....	.....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Do. (Basmala, Qur'ān, Chapter II, verse 255). In characters of about the 15th century.
57	Barā Gumbad in Lodi gardens. Loose sarcophagus in the arched cell on the eastern side.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (Qur'ān, Chapter III, verse 17 and Chapter CXII). In characters of about the 15th century.
58	Dargāh of <u>Shāh-i-Mardān</u> in Jorbāgh. To the left of the arch in the south west corner of Imām bārā. (From a photograph).	....	....	(1) A.H. 1283, Jumādā II, 11 (2) 1864 A.D. (Irregular) (3) A.H. 1348, Jumādā II, 27 (4) 1929 A.D., November 10 (Irregular)	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq	States that Nawwāb Sayyid Zāhīru'd-Dīn Haider alias Nawwāb Sayyid Muḥammad Mīrzā Taḥsīldār, who was born on the first date, died on the third date.
59	On the northern wall of the Imām bārā. (Outer side). Do.	<u>Mughal</u>	Akbar II	A.H. 1223 (and Chronogram)=1808 A.D., February 28 - 1809 A.D., February 15.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a building (evidently the Imām bārā) in the Dargāh of 'Alī Shāh-i-Mardān by 'Ishrat 'Alī Khān at the order of the king. Composed by Sayyid. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. II, p. 201, No. 281.
60	Above the arch of the northern wall of Imām bārā (Inner side). Do.	....	....	A.H. 1307 (and chronogram), Muḥar- ram 3=1889 A.D., August 30.	Do.	Records the death of Kubrā Begam.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	DELHI--contd.					
	Delhi--contd.					
61	Above the middle arch in the central hall of Imāmbāra. (From a photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1227 (and chronogram)=1812 A.D., January 16 - 1813 A.D., January 3.	Arabic and Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of 'Ishratu'llāh. Composed by Sayyid. Ibid., Vol. II, p. 202, No. 282.
62	To the right of the arch in the south west corner of Imāmbāra. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1323 (and words), Ramḡān=1905 A.D., October 30 - November 28.	Do.	Records the death of Sayyida Khātūn.
63	To the extreme left of the south-east corner of Imāmbāra. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1326 (and chronogram)=1908 A.D., February 4 - 1909 A.D., January 22.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that Muḥammad Mīr died on the given date.
64	Tomb of Najaf Khān at 'Aliganj. Two graves on a platform. Marble slab on one grave. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1196 (and chronogram)=1781 A.D., December 17 - 1782 A.D., December 6.	Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	States that Bakhshīu'l-Mulk Amīr Najaf Khān, died at the age of 84 on the given date. Ibid., Vol. II, p. 211, No. 299.

65	On another grave. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1236 (and chronogram)=1820 A.D., October 9 - 1821 A.D., September 27.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Fāṭima, daughter of Najaf Khān, the Mīr Bakhshī of India. Ibid., Vol. II, p. 212, No. 300.
66	Over the eastern entrance of Ṣafdar Jang Tomb. Do.	....	....	A.H. 1167 (and chronogram)=1753 A.D., October 29 - 1754 A.D., October 17.	Do.	Records the death of Ṣafdar (Jang). Ibid., Vol. II, p. 190, No. 267.
67	Dargāh of Sayyid Hasan Rasūl Numā, on Panch-Kuwān Road. Slab in the northern wall of the Dargāh enclosure (Inner side). Do.	....	....	A.H. 1103 (and chronogram)=1691 A.D., September 14 - 1692 A.D., September 1.	Persian, Thulth and Naskh	Records the death of Rasūl Numā. Written by Yāqūt Raḡam Khān alias 'Ibādu'llāh. Ibid., Vol. II, p. 231, No. 332.
68	Loose sarcophagus outside the mosque in the enclosure of the above Dargāh.	....	....	A.H. 1240, Dhī'l-Hijja 14=1825 A.D., July 30.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq	States that a lady named 'Azīman, a native of Rewārī (in Haryana) died on the given date.
GOA						
GOA DISTRICT						
TISWADI TALUK						
69	Velha Goa.-- Slabs in the Archaeological Museum, No. 1.	....	....	Shuhūr 990 (words), A.H. 998, Ramaḡān 12=1590 A.D., July 5.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh	States that this bastion named Burj-i-'Alī was completed under the supervision of the Khān of high dignity Bahādur Khān, the Nā'ib-i-Ghaibat (i.e. Deputy-in-absence) of Mu'amala (Dist.) Guwah (Goa).

C - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GOA--contd. GOA DISTRICT--contd. TISWADI Taluk--contd. Velha Goa.--contd.					
70	Slabs in the Archaeological Museum, No. 2.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged and fragmentary. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 17th century.
	GUJARAT BHARUCH DISTRICT ANKLESHWAR TAHSIL					
71	Ankleshwar.-- Chore Kī Masjid, Qasbātiwād. Loose slab in the courtyard of the mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1209=1794 A.D., July 29 - 1795 A.D., July 17.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Crudely executed. Records the completion of an 'Idgāh. Further mentions that the amount of Rupees One thousand and twentyfive was spent on the pillars of the 'Idgāh.

72	Dargāh of Halīm Shāh Dātār Bhanḡārī, Halīm Shāh Road, Jhupḡīwāḡa. Headstone of a grave within the Qabrastān enclosure.	....	....	A.H. 1299, Rabī'II, 2, night of Tuesday =1882 A.D., February 21.	Arabic and Persian verse and prose, Naskh	Records the death of a lady named Bī Kulsūm (Rect., Kulthūm).
73	Headstone of a grave outside the main Tomb of Halīm Shāh Dātār, on the southern side.	....	....	A.H. 1274 (and chronogram)=1857 A.D., August 22 - 1858 A.D., August 10.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Ghulām Husain. Composed by Taskīn.
74	Headstone of another grave, same place.	....	....	A.H. 1283, Ramaḡān 26=1867 A.D., February 1.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq	States that Mullā Murtaḡā who died on the given date was buried at 12 O'clock in the night of Saturday.
KHEDA DISTRICT						
KAPADVANJ TAHSIL						
75	Kapadvanj.-- Burhānī Masjid in Mōḡī Vohrwāḡ. In the south wall of the courtyard.	....	....	A.H. 1265 (and chronogram)=1848 A.D., November 27 - 1849 A.D., November 16.	Arabic verse, Naskh	Records the construction of a beautiful mosque in the time of (Dā'ī) Najmu'd-Dīn.
76	Hājī Walīd Razzāq's House, Maḡalla Kadiāwāḡ. Above the door.	....	....	....	Arabic verse, Thulth in Tughra	Contains a famous quatrain of Sa'dī Shīrāzī in praise of Prophet Muḡammad. In characters of about the 18th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT--contd..					
	KHEDA DISTRICT--contd.					
	KAPADVANJ TAHSIL--contd.					
	Kapadvanj--contd,					
77	Jāmi' Masjid. Over the central <u>mīhrāb</u>.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains religious text (Qur'ān, Chapter LXXII, verse 18). In characters of about the 16th century.
78	Above the extreme right <u>mīhrāb</u>.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (Qur'ān, Chapter IX, part of verse 18). Do.
79	Above the extreme left <u>mīhrāb</u>.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Do.
80	Tomb of <u>Khauj</u> bin <u>Malik</u> . <u>Dā'ūdī</u> Bohra <u>Qabrastān</u> . Headstone.	....	....	A.H. 1009 (and words), Dhī'l- <u>Hijja</u> 6=1601 A.D., May 29.	Arabic verse, <u>Naskh</u>	States that this is the grave of <u>Shaikh Khauj</u> son of <u>Malik</u> who served the <u>two Dā'ūdīs</u> (i.e. <u>Dā'ūd bin 'Ajab Shāh</u> and <u>Dā'ūd bin Quṭb Shāh</u> , respectively the 26th and 27th <u>Dā'īs</u> of <u>Dā'ūdī</u> Bohra community).
81	Headstones of graves in a small tomb to the South-east of the above main Tomb. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1131-1718 A.D., November 13 - 1719 A.D., November 2.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Bilingual. States that this is the grave of <u>Shaikh</u> <u>Dusā</u> <u>Bhā'</u> (1), son of <u>Qāsimjī</u> , son of <u>Ḥasan</u> who died on the given date.

82	No. 2.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Bilingual. States that this is the grave of <u>Shaikh Miyān Mū'minjī</u> , son of <u>Jīwā Khān</u> , son of <u>Khānjī</u> , who died on the given date.
83	Another small tomb to the southwest of the main tomb. Headstones. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1092, Dhī'l-Qa'da 11=1681 A.D., November 12.	Do.	Do. States that this is the grave of <u>Shaikh Muhyī'u'd-Dīn</u> (son of) <u>Muhammad 'Alī</u> who died on the given date. In later characters.
84	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1072, Šafar 23=1661 A.D., October 8.	Do.	Do. States that this is the grave of <u>Maulāwī Mīyān Fīr</u> , son of <u>Yūsuf</u> who died on the given date. Further states that the deceased was the <u>Hāfiẓ</u> of <u>Qur'ān</u> (one who has committed <u>Qur'ān</u> by heart) and the Pilgrim of both the cities of Mecca and Medina (<u>Hāju'l-Haramain</u>). In later characters.
85	Nkol.-- Loose marble slab in possession of Shri Motī Singh Sursingh Jhāla of the village.	Mughal	(Shāh Jahān)	A.H. 1055 (and chronogram)=1645 A.D., February 17 - 1646 A.D., February 6.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that when Aurangzeb was the (governor) of <u>Šūba</u> (Province) of Gujarat, <u>Hāj</u> , the leader of the turbulent people rose in rebellion. Aurangzeb ordered <u>Barkhurdār</u> to chastise him. In the encounter that followed, <u>Hāj</u> was caught with his arms. It further states that <u>Barkhurdār</u> after his victory over this turbulent leader, erected this fort on the given date. The text was written by <u>Hidāyatu'llāh Rīdvī</u> .

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT.--contd. PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT HALOL TAHSIL					
86	Chāmpāner.-- To the right and left of the Hālol gateway.	Sultāns of Gujarāt	Mahmūd Shāh I	A.H. 889 (words), Dhi'l-Qa'da 2, Sunday=1484 A.D., November 21.	Arabic, Thulth	Records the full name and titles of the king and the date (evidently of the construction of the gateway). Cf. Ep. In. Mos. 1929-30, p. 4, pl. II (b).
87	To the right and left of the Godhra gateway.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Also mentions Shaikh Muḥammad son of Aḥmad as-Sultānī as the scribe. Cf. Ibid., p. 5, pl. III.
88	Jāmi' Masjid. Above the mihrāb to the left of the central mihrāb. (From a photograph).	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth in Tughra	Contains religious texts (Traditions of the Prophet regarding the construction of mosques). In characters of about the 16th century. Noticed in Ep. In. Mos. 1937-38, p. 16.
89	Above the mihrāb to the right of the central mihrāb. Do.	....	....	A.H. 924 (words)= 1518 A.D., January 13 - 1519 A.D., January 2.	Persian verse, Thulth in Tughra	Records the completion of the Jāmi' mosque. Published in Ibid., 1937-38, p. 16, pl. V (b).

SURAT DISTRICT

MANDVI TAHSIL

90	Māndvī.-- Dā'ūdī Bohra Masjid in mahalla Bāzār. In the wall to the right of the main entrance of the prayer hall.	....	....	A.H. 1338=1919 A.D., September 26 - 1920 A.D., September 14.	Arabic and Gujarātī verse in Arabic script, <u>Naskh</u>	Biscriptal. Records the construction of the mosque in Māndvī by the son of Chāndā Bhā'ī in the time Maulānā Saifu'l-Hudā. (i.e. Saifu'd-Dīn, the 51st Dā'ī of the Dā'ūdī Bohra community). Composed by Kikā Bhā'ī.
91	Dā'ūdī Bohra Qabrastān. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1292, Ramadān 17=1875 A.D., October 17.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	States that this is the grave of a young man named Miyān 'Īsājī, son of Ādamjī-Morbī Wālā, who expired on the given date.
92	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1282, Dhī'l-Qa'da 22=1866 A.D., April 8.	Arabic and Gujarātī, <u>Naskh</u> and Gujarātī	Bilingual. States that this is the grave of Mūsa Bhā'ī, son of Karīm Bhā'ī, Songadh Wālā, who expired on the given date.
93	Taḍkeshwar.-- Bāzār Wālī Masjid. Above the inner entrance.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1322 (2) V.S. 1960 (3) 1903 A.D.	Persian verse, <u>Nasta'līq</u>	Records the construction of a lofty mosque at Tarkeshwar (i.e. Taḍkeshwar). Composed by 'Umar.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT--contd. SURAT DISTRICT--contd. MANDVI TAHSIL---contd. <u>Taḍkeshwar</u> --contd.					
94	Dargāh of Nizāmu'd-Dīn Ṣāhib. Headstones of graves within the enclosure. No. 1. (From a photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1309, Jumādā I, 19, night of Saturday=1891 A.D., December 21.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Ḥadrat Mūsāji Fārūqī, Naqshbandī, Mujaddidī, the spiritual successor of Ḥadrat Nizāmu'd-Dīn.
95	No. 2 (Do.) VADODARA DISTRICT VADODARA TAHSIL	....	....	A.H. 1283, Jumādā II, 17, Tuesday=1866 A.D., October 27.	Do.	Records the death of Maulānā Sayyid Nizāmu'd-Dīn Naqshbandī, Mujaddidī, the spiritual successor of Ḥadrat Muḥammad Khān Naqshbandī, Mujaddidī, the key-holder of Baitu'l-Ḥarām (i.e. Ka'ba at Mecca).
96	Vaḍōdara.--Laxmī Vilās Palace. Slab in the western wall at the second landing of Navlakḥī Vāv within the enclosure of the palace.	....	....	A.H. 807 (words), Rajab 1=1405 A.D., January 3.	Persian, Naskh	States that the building of the step-well was constructed by Naṣīru'd-Daula Wa'd-Dīn Amīr Natthū Tākhar through the gracious help of Malik-i-Muluku'sh-Sharq-

MADHYA PRADESH

VIDISHA DISTRICT

VIDISHA TAHSIL

97	Vidisha.-- Dargāh of Hājī Walī Shāh in Durgānagar Colony. Tomb No. 1. On the Sarcophagus of grave No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1233, Rabī' I, 4=1818 A.D., January 12	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq	i-A'zam Malik Ādam son of Sulaimān, the Muqṭi' (fief-holder) of Barodara (i.e. Baroda) during the time of Khān-i-A'zam, Khāqān-i-Mua'zzam Ulugh-i-Qutlugh, Humāyūn Masnad-i-'Alī Zafar Khān son of Wajīhu'l-Mulk, the governor (Muqṭi') of the province of Gujarāt. Published in Ep. Ind. Mos., 1939-40, pp. 2-3, pl. II; Ins. Baroda, p. 5; Mus. Mon. Ahmadābad, p. 30, pl. IV B.
98	On the sarcophagus of another grave in the same tomb.	....	....	Do.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh	Contains religious texts (Attributes of Allāh, Basmāla, First Creed and Qur'ān, Chapter II, verse 255). The date is probably that of the death of a person whose name is not mentioned. Further invokes the favour of Mīrān Muḥyī'u'd-Dīn Qādir, the celebrated 12th century saint of Baghdād.
						Records the date probably of the death of Dost Muḥammad Jama'dār Pindārī.

S1. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH--contd. VIDISHA DISTRICT--contd. VIDISHA TAHSIL--contd. Vidisha--contd.					
99	Tomb No. 2 to the west of the above tomb. On the sarcophagus of grave No. 1.	....	....	A.H.[10]98, Rabī'II, 2=1687 A.D., February 5.	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Contains religious texts (Qur'ān, Chapter II, verse 255, Basmala, First Creed) and a couplet likening (the four companions of the Prophet) Abū Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthmān and 'Alī to lamp, mosque, mihrāb and pulpit.
100	On the sarcophagus of another grave in the same tomb.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal year 40 (A.H. 1107), Ramagān 21=1696 A.D., April 14.	Arabic and Persian verse and prose, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Do. Also invokes the favour of Mīrān Muḥyī'd-Dīn.
101	Mosque near the Dāk Bungalow. Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	A.H. 1092, Rajab=1681 A.D., July 7 - August 5	Arabic and Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque.

102	Bāgh Naṣru'llāh Khān Wālī Masjid in Hirāpur Colony. Behind Collectorate.	(Mughal)	(Aurangzeb)	Regnal year 47, A.H. 1114=1702 A.D., May 17 - 1703 A.D., May 5.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq	States that Pīr Khān constructed the mosque for the sake of God.
103	Ruined mosque on the Jail road. Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	A.H. 1174, Shawwāl=1761 A.D., May 6 - June 3.	Do.	Fragmentary. States that L'al Khān constructed this mosque for the sake of God.
104	Madīna Masjid, also called Kālī Masjid. Slab in the southern wall of the prayer hall.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. [1]107=1695 A.D., August 2 - 1696 A.D., July 20.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that a lady whose name reads like Bibī Marū[na] built the masonry mosque and the step-well (bāolī) after the death of her husband Khairu'd-Dīn Saudāgar at the cost of Rupees Three thousand and five hundred.
<p style="text-align: center;">MAHARASHTRA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DHULE DISTRICT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NANDURBAR TAHSIL</p>						
105	Nandurbār.-- On a cannon lying in the garden at Government Viśhrām Griha (Dāk Bangalow). (From a photograph).	Farūqīs of Khāndesh	Mubārak Shāh II	A.H. 961=1553 A.D., December 7 - 1554 A.D., November 25	Persian, Naskh	States that a cannon called Zafar Sa'd (Auspicious Victory) was (manufactured) in the royal (lit. guarded) fort under the orders of the king.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
106	MAHARASHTRA--contd. DHULE DISTRICT--contd. TALODA TAHSIL	Mughal	Muḥammad Shāh	(1) A.H. 1140 (words)=1727 A.D., August 8 - 1728 A.D., July 26.	Persian verse and prose and Marathī, Nasta'liq and Nāgarī	Bilingual. Damaged. States that the fort and a well in it were constructed and the qaṣba (i.e. town) of Amlāḍ was populated by Mīrzā Yādgar when Mughal Khān was the faujdār of Sulṭānpūr.
				(2) V.S. 1784 (3) [Faṣlī] 1131 (?)		
107	RAJASTHAN JHALAWAR DISTRICT MANOHAR THANA TAHSIL	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious texts (First Creed, and Qur'ān, Chapter CXII). In characters of about the 19th century.
	Manohar Thāna.--Graveyard. Sarco- phagus of the grave of Sarvar-i- Sultān.					

PIRAWA TAHSIL						
108	Pirāwa.-- Loose slab in a room of the old Sarā'ī.	Nawwābs of Tonk	Nawwāb Hāfīz Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān	(V.S.) (19)56 (words), A.H. 1317 (and chronogram)= 1899 A.D., May 12 - 1900 A.D., April 30.	Persian and Urdū verse, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of an inn called sarā'ī Mu'tamadul-Mulk by one Muḥammad, a Sayyid of high lineage and the Nāẓim (i.e. governor) of Pirāwa. Composed by 'Ashiq and inscribed by Sayyid Dhakī Ḥasan Girdāwar (Circle Inspector), Qānūngū. The work was executed by Chānd, the architect (Mi'mār).
109	On a wall of the above Sarā'ī.	....	....	A.H. 1317 (and chronograms), V.S. 1956 (and chronograms)=1899 A.D., May 12 - 1900 A.D., April 30.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'līq	States that a Sarā'ī (i.e. inn) was constructed for the welfare of the people during the period of famine under the supervision of Mu'tamadul-Mulk, Captain Hāfiz Hājī Sayyid Muḥammad Khān Bahādūr Zafar Jang, the governor (Nāẓim) of Pīdāwa (i.e. Pirāwa) with the great endeavours of Seth Ummīdmāl, Seth Rāmachandra, Seth Gopī Kishan, Seth Girdhārī La'l and other opium-merchants. Written by Sayyid Dhakī Ḥasan Girdāwar Amrohvi.
110	On a pillar fixed in the ground in 'Umar Bāgh, near Dāk Bungalow.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1236 (2) V.S. 1877-1820 A.D., October 9 - 1821 A.D., April 2	Persian and Local dialect, Nasta'līq and Nāgarī	Bilingual. States that a well and a garden at Pirāwa to the west of the Koṭṭī Gate was completed at the cost of rupees twentyfive thousand one hundred and annas five by Miṃyān Ḥimmat Khān Bahādūr.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>RAJASTHAN--contd.</p> <p>JHALAWAR DISTRICT--contd.</p> <p>PIRAWA TAHSIL--contd.</p> <p>Pirawa--contd.</p>					
111	A grave near the post office. Head-stone.	....	....	<p>(1) V.S. 1951</p> <p>(2) A.H. 1311=1893 A.D., July 15. 1894 A.D., April 6.</p>	Urdū and Hindi, Nasta'liq and Nāgarī	Bilingual. States that the construction of the grave was made Puccā.
112	Sūnel.--Jāmi' Mosque. On the lintel of the prayer hall.	Sultāns of Mālwa	Maḥmūd Shāh I	A.H. 871 (words)= 1466 A.D., August 13 - 1467 A.D., August 1.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh	States that a mosque was constructed in the town (Qasba) of Ḥusāmpūr alias Sūnel, by Ḥusāmu'l-Mulk son of Sa'du'l-Mulk, at the order of the Superintendent (Shahna) whose name is not legible.
	<p>KOTA DISTRICT</p> <p>BARAN TAHSIL</p>					
113	Baran.-- In the western wall of the R.A.C. Office old building near the Main Police Station.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed, and reads : Yā Allāh and Yā Muḥammad). In characters of about the 19th century.

114	Bohra Masjid. Loose slab.	....	....	A.H. 1278=1861 A.D., July 9 - 1862 A.D., June 28.	Do.	Do. (Basmala, First Creed, and Reads : Allāhu Akbar, Allāh, Muḥammad, 'Alī, Fāti- ma, Ḥasan and Ḥusain).
115	Small open mosque in Maḥalla Nayāpura. Slab in the central niche of the western wall.	Mughal	Aurgangzeb	Regnal year 23, A.H. 1091, Jumādā II, 7, 11āhī, Tīr 14, V.S. 1737, 9th Sud Ashādh=1680 A.D., June 25.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the completion of a mosque by Muhammad Shafī' Māzandarānī (i.e. of Māzandarān in Irān) during the administration of Sayyid Muḥammad Wāsi', the Amīn. Written by 'Abdu'l-Ghanī son of Muḥammad Wāsi' 'Alavī. (cf. Safarnāma-i-Mazharī, p. 209).
116	Amāpīr Shāhib Qabarastān. On a pillar fixed in the ground near the plat- form.	....	....	(1) Samvat 1837 Ṣafar 25 (2) Śaka 1703 (Irregular)	Persian, Nasta'liq	Bilingual. Records the construction of a platform called Chabūtara-i-rāj Bā'ī.
117	Dā'ūdī Bohra Qabrastān in Maḥalla Phūlmari. Above the main entrance of the enclosure.	....	....	A.H. 1221=1806 A.D., March 21 - 1807 A.D., March 10.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Basmala and the First Creed).
DIGOD TAHSIL						
118	Barod.-- Bāzār-kī-Masjid. Loose slab in the mosque.	Sultāns of Mālwa	Mahmūd Shāh I	....	Arabic and Persian verse and prose, Naskh	Fragmentary. Records the construction of a step-well and a garden for the sake of God by a saintly person (name lost) in the town (Qasba) of Barod.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN--contd. KOTA DISTRICT--contd. DIGOD THASIL--contd.					
119	Etawah.-- Pānch Pīr Dargah, locally called Baṛā Takiya. Loose sarcophagus in the premises.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Contains religious text (Reads : Allāh and Basmala). In characters of about the 16th century.
120	In the southern wall of a ruined tomb, same place.	....	....	....	Arabic and Local dialect, <u>Naskh</u> and <u>Nāgarī</u>	Bilingual. Reads : Yā Allāh, Yā Muḥammad and Basmala. Do.
	KOTA TAHSIL					
121	Koṭa.-- Diler Khānjī-kā-Maqbara. Sarcophagus of a grave, No. 1. Eastern and western sides.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (Qur'ān, Chapter I; II, verses 255-257; LXI, verses 12-14; XXI, part of verse 87; CXII, Nād-i- <u>Allī</u> Durūd and First Creed). In late characters.

122	Do. No. 2. East and west sides.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (Qur'ān, Chapter II, verses 255-256 and part of 257, Chapter CXII, verses 1-4, Nād-i-'Alī, Durud and First Creed). Do.
123	On a lamp-pillar of a grave in the Tomb of Qādī Kamābul at Choga-kī-Bāorī Qabrastān, in mahalla Lādpura.	....	....	A.H. 1072, Rajab 25=1662 A.D., March 6.	Do.	Records the date of the death of someone (name not given).
124	Headstone of a grave on a platform, outside the Tomb of Qādī Kamābul.	....	....	A.H. 1271, Muḥarram 19=1854 A.D., October 12.	Persian, Nasta'līq	States that Ḥasan 'Alī Sāhib, an inhabitant of Lucknow who was Mīr Munshī of Col. Kelson (?) Sāhib Bahādur, had accompanied him to Ujjain. While returning he (Ḥasan Alī) fell ill on his way. He reached Kota where he died on the ninth day of his illness at the age of 27 years.
125	Geton wālon-kī-Masjid, Radha Vilās Quarters. Slab in a niche of an eastern wall (outside).	....	....	A.H. 1132, Samvat 1777=1720 A.D., March 28 - October 21.	Persian and Local dialect, Nasta'līq and Nāgarī	Bilingual. States that Ḥamid Khān and Mān Khān built the lofty mosque.
126	Mosque near Kaithūnī pole. Loose slab in the mosque.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed and name of the third Caliph). In characters of about the 17th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>RAJASTHAN--contd.</p> <p>KOTA DISTRICT--contd.</p> <p>KOTA TAHSIL--contd.</p> <p>Kota--contd.</p>					
127	Another loose slab, same place.	....	....	A.H. 1055=1646 A.D., February 17 - 1646 A.D., February 6.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (First Creed and name of the fourth Caliph).
128	Stone slab in the <u>mihrāb</u> of the mosque.	<u>Mughal</u>	<u>Shāh Jahān</u>	A.H. 1053 (and chronogram), V.S. 1700=1643 A.D., March 12 - 1644 A.D., February 28.	Persian verse, Nasta'īq	Records the construction of a mausoleum (<u>Rauḍa</u>) of Sayyid Ḥakīm.
129	Grave of Raḥmān 'Alī Shāh on a platform within the enclosure at Adhar Shīla on Rāwat Bhāṭa Road near the Chambal garden. On the east wall of the platform.	....	....	A.H. 1125, Safar 9=1713 A.D., February 24.	Persian, Nasta'īq	Records the death of Raḥmān <u>Khān</u> son of Zamān <u>Khān</u> .

130	Tomb of <u>Aḡghar 'Alī Shāh</u> , same place. On the sarcophagus of a central grave.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (<u>Qur'ān</u> , Chapter II, verse 255 and First Creed). In characters of about the 19th century.
131	Masjid-i- <u>Aḡdiyān</u> also called <u>Jinnāton-kī-Masjid</u> , opposite the Old Palace (<u>Gadh</u>). In the central <u>mīhrāb</u>.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (<u>Qur'ān</u> , Chapter II, verses 255-56 and Chapter CXII). Do.
132	Above the left and right <u>mīhrābs</u> of the above mosque.	<u>Mughal</u>	Akbar	A.H. 977 (chronogram)=1569 A.D., June 16 - 1570 A.D. June 4.	Persian verse and prose and Arabic, <u>Thulth Naskh</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u>	Records the construction of a mosque by <u>Mīr 'Alī Akbar</u> of noble lineage. Inscribed by <u>Rūzbihā</u> , son of <u>Muḥammad</u> .
SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT						
SAWAI MADHOPUR TAHSIL						
133	<u>Raṅthambhor</u> .-- Fort. Loose slab broken into two parts in the Store-room of the Office of the Caretaker, A.S.I.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text, (<u>Qur'ān</u> , Chapter LXII, part of verse 3, verse 4 and part of verse 5). In characters of about the 15th century.
134	Another loose slab broken into 3 pieces.	<u>Sulṭāns of Mālwa</u>	<u>Fidan Shāh</u>	A.H. 874 (words), <u>Muḥarram</u> =1469 A.D., July 11 - August 9.	Do.	Records the construction of a building (obviously a well or a step-well) in the reign of ' <u>Alāu'd-Dunyā wa'd-Dīn Abū'l-Muẓaffar Fidan Shāh</u> as-Sulṭān son of <u>Mahmūd Shāh</u> a's <u>Sulṭān al-Khalījī</u> by <u>Khwāja Jahān</u> son of <u>Bīr 'Alī Turk Khurāsānī</u> (i.e. of <u>Khurāsān</u> in <u>Irān</u>).

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN--contd.					
	SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT--contd.					
	SAWAI MADHOPUR TAHSIL--contd.					
	Ranthambhor--contd.					
135	Tomb of Ṣadru'd-Dīn Ṣāhib. Three graves in the Tomb. On the sarcophagus of a grave to the east of the central grave.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Basmala, First Creed and Qur'ān, Chapter II, verse 255). In characters of about the 17th century.
136	On the sarcophagus of the central grave.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (First Creed, and Qur'ān, Chapter II, verse 255). Do.
137	On the sarcophagus of a grave to the west of the central grave.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (Basmala, First Creed and Qur'ān, Chapter II, verse 255). Do.
138	Side of the sarcophagus of a small grave on a platform outside the Tomb.	....	....	A.H. 1130 (words and chronogram)= 1717 A.D. November 24 - 1718 A.D., November 12.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Fragmentary. Records the death of a person (name lost).

139	Tomb to the North-West of the Ganesh Temple. Stone slab in the western wall (Outside).	....	....	A.H. 1073=1662 A.D. August 6 - 1663 A.D., July 25.	Arabic and Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u>	Contains 'Yā Allāh' and First Creed and the date of the death of someone (name not given).
UTTAR PRADESH						
MATHURA DISTRICT						
CHHATA TAHSIL						
140	Chhata.-- Mosque near the Bus stand. To the right side of the western arch.	....	....	A.H. 1211 (and chronogram)=1796 A.D., July 7 - 1797 A.D., June 25.	Persian verse and prose, <u>Nasta'liq</u>	Records the construction of the mosque by Fath Muhammad. Written by Mīr <u>Ghuṣām Ḥusain</u> .
141	To the left of the western arch of the same mosque.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (Basmala and First Creed only). In characters of about the 18th century.
MATHURA TAHSIL						
142	Mathura.-- <u>Shāhī</u> Masjid in mahalla Manoharpura. On the facade.	<u>Mughal</u>	<u>Muḥammad Shāh</u>	A.H. 1158 (and chronogram)=1745 A.D. January 23 - 1746 A.D., January 12.	Persian verse, <u>Nasta'liq</u>	Assigns the construction of a mosque to 'Abdu'r-Rashid. Published in <u>Mathura District Memoir</u> (Bombay, 1978), p. 138.

S1. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH--contd. MATHURA DISTRICT--contd. SADABAD TAHSIL					
143	Mahāban.-- Jāmi' Mosque. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1294 (and chronogram)= 1877 A.D. January 16 - 1878 A.D. January 5.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque by Fadl Husain.
144	Tomb of Bābā Gela. On the gate.	....	....	A.H. 1195 (and chronogram), Ramaḡān 25, Friday =1781 A.D., September 14.	Do.	Records the death of Khudā Bakhsh. He belonged to Qipchāq (or Qibchāq) tribe and was a native of Herāt (in Afghānistān).
145	Graves near the Tomb of Bābā Gela. Top of the sarcophagus of grave No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1110 (and chronogram)=1698 A.D. June 30 - 1699 A.D., June 18.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records that Muḡammad Wārith died on the given date.
146	Top of the sarcophagus of grave No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1283 (and chronogram)=1866 A.D., May 16 - 1867 A.D., May 4.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Incomplete. Records the death of Shaikh Rizqu'llāh.

147	Headstone of grave No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1210 (and chronogram), Rajab 24, Thursday=1796 A.D., February 3.	Do.	Records the death of Sayyid 'Āshūr 'Alī.
148	Mosque in Mahalla Bālā-i-Qīl'a. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1238 (words)= 1822 A.D., September 18 - 1823 A.D., September 6.	Do.	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Sa'du'llāh, the deceased.
149	Grave of Chandaṇ <u>Shahīd</u> near Imām Bāra. Loose slab in the Imām bāra.	Mughal	Shāh 'Ālam II	Regnal year 22, A.H. 1194, Muḥarram 29=1780 A.D., February 5.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq	States that this lofty tomb of Chandaṇ <u>Shahīd</u> was constructed by Āghā Bāqir under the supervision of Ghulām 'Alī Baig. Also mentions the name, Nathū as mason (mi'mār) who executed the work.
150	Two graves in the enclosure at the above place. Headstone of grave No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1194, Muḥarram 5=1780 A.D., January 12.	Do.	Contains verses invoking favour of the Prophet, 'Alī, his family and Twelve Imāms. Also contains the date which is probably that of the death of a person whose name is not mentioned.
151	Headstone of grave No. 2.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Purport same as above.
152	Grave near the Tomb of Ras <u>Khān</u> . On the top.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Basmala, First Creed and reads : Yā <u>Ghaḥūr</u>). In modern characters.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADEH--contd.					
	MIRZAPUR DISTRICT					
	CHUNAR TAHSIL					
153	Ahaurā.-- Imāmbāra near Jāmi' mosque, Maḥalla Būdhā Deī. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1232=1816 A.D., November 21 - 1817 A.D., November 10.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that Malik Fārūq has built the Imāmbāra within the premises of the graveyard.
154	Bhuilī.-- Mosque in maḥalla Koṭ. In the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed only). In characters of about the 14th century.
155	Do. Around the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains religious text (Qur'ān, Chapter XLVIII, part of verses 2-5). Do.
156	Slab in the wall to the left of the central mihrāb.	Khaljī	Mubārak Shāh	A.H. 719 (words)= 1319 A.D., February 22 - 1320 A.D., February 11.	Persian verse, Naskh	Damaged and worn out. Refers to some construction. Published in Ep. In. Mos., 1917-18, p. 42, pl. XIV (a).

157	Ruined mosque in the same locality. Around the central <u>mīhrāb</u>.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (<u>Qur'ān</u> , Chapter II, verse 255). In characters of about the 16th century.
158	<u>Chunār</u> .-- Muslim graveyard near Christian cemetery, <u>Maḥalla Shujā'atpūr</u> . Graves near the ruined mosque. Headstones. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1330, <u>Sha'bān</u> 17=1912 A.D. August 1.	Persian prose and verse, <u>Nasta'līq</u>	Records the death of <u>Bījan</u> , the dancer (<u>Ṭawā'if</u>).
159	No. 2. (From a photograph).	....	....	(1) A.H. 1285, <u>Jumādā I</u> =1868 A.D., August 20 - September 18. (2) A.H. 1306, <u>Dhī'l-Qa'da</u> =1889 A.D., June 29 - July 28.	Persian, <u>Nasta'līq</u>	Records the death of <u>Fāṭimā Bībī</u> , wife of <u>Khwāja Afḡal 'Alī</u> . She was born on the first date and died on the second.
160	No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1307, <u>Shawwāl</u> 1=1890 A.D., March 21.	Do.	States that this is the grave of (name not given) wife of (name not legible) son of <u>Shāikh Madār Bakhsh</u> , <u>Jamā'dār</u> , who was resident of <u>Maḥalla Qādīpūr</u> of <u>Chunār</u> .

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH--contd. MIRZAPUR DISTRICT--contd. CHUNAR TAHSIL--contd. Chunār--contd.					
161	No. 4. Close to the cemetery wall.	....	....	A.H. 1353, Ṣafar 2, 1934 A.D., May 17.	Urdū, Tughra and Nasta'liq	States that Zubaida Khātūn, daughter of Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Ghafūr (of maḥalla) Dargāh Sharīf and wife of Shaikh Akbar 'Alī, the resident of maḥalla Pīr Wāḥid Shāḥīd died on the given date at the age of 18 years and one month.
162	Grave yard in Maḥalla Dargāh. Loose stone slab in the field near the graveyard.	....	....	A.H. 1237, Rajab 22, Monday=1876 A.D., April 14.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of a lady named Bībī Phīkan (or Bhīkan), the mother-in-law of Darri ? Ṣāḥib. Further states rupees One hundred and ninety were spent on her grave.
163	Dargāh Shāh Qāsim Sulaimānī. Sarcophagus of the grave at the nearby mosque. Head and foot sides.	....	....	A.H. 1293, Muḥarram 23=1876 A.D., February 19.	Do.	Mentions the name Khalīfa Anwaru'llāh Dīwāna and the date probably that of his death.

164	Headstone of a grave near the grave of Begam Jahāndār <u>Shāh</u> at the above place.	....	....	1895 A.D. (and chronogram), October 4.	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records the death of a lady named <u>Fāṭima Bībī</u> , wife of <u>Zahīr 'Ālam</u> . Composed by <u>Wahīd</u> .
165	Enclosure of another grave near the above. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A.H. 1294 (and words), <u>Dhī'l-Hijja</u> 14, Thursday=1877 A.D., December 20.	Arabic, Naskh	States that <u>Shaikh Muḥammad</u> son of ' <u>Abdu'llāh</u> ' died on the given date at the age of 64 years and 6 months.
166	On the reverse of the above slab.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Same as above. Also mentions the name of the artisan (<u>Ṣannā'</u>) as <u>Mirzā Yūsuf 'Alī</u> .
167	Tomb called Dargāh of <u>Shāh Qāsim Sulaimānī</u> . Slab on the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1016 (and two chronograms)=1607 A.D., April 18 - 1608 A.D., April 6.	Arabic prose and verse and Persian verse, Naskh	Records the death of a saintly person named <u>Qāsim</u> son of <u>Qadam al-Afghānī</u> . Composed by <u>Luṭfī</u> .
168	Building known as Rang Maḥal. Above the door and to its left and right sides.	....	....	A.H. 1038 (and chronogram)=1628 A.D., August 21 - 1629 A.D., August 10.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a building (evidently the Rang Maḥal on which it appears) by <u>Muḥammad Wāṣil</u> , son of <u>Shaikh Qāsim</u> (See No. 167 above). Composed by <u>Niyāzī</u> .
169	Chhoṭī Masjid in Maḥalla Dargāh. On the sarcophagus of a grave near the mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1240, <u>Dhī'l-Hijja</u> 24, Thursday =1825 A.D., August 9.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Bībī Yalmā (?)</u> wife of <u>Rahmat 'Alī</u> .

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH--contd. MIRZAPUR DISTRICT--contd. CHUNAR TAHSIL--contd. Chunār--contd.					
170	On the sarcophagus of another grave, same place.	....	....	A.H. 1247 (chronogram)=1831 A.D., June 12 - 1832 A.D., May 30.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Dulhan Bibī. Composed by Raḥmat.
171	Fort. Western Gate. Three slabs on the facade. No. 1.	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 981 (words and chronogram)=1573 A.D., May 3 - 1574 A.D., April 22.	Do.	Records the construction of the gate of (the fort of) Chunār by Muḥammad Sharīf.
172	No. 2.	Do.	Do.	A.H. 980 (chronogram)=1572 A.D., May 14 - 1573 A.D., May 2.	Do.	States that Sharīfu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Khān who was appointed as one of royal guards, constructed a gateway facing west for the benefit (of the inhabitants) and to repel the disturbances.

173	No. 3.	Do.	Do.	A.H. 981 (chronogram), Jumādā I, 29=1573 A.D., September 26.	Do.	States that Muḥammad Sharīf Khān after his arrival at Chunār, constructed a (large) gateway in place of small one.
174	Slab above the gate of the hospital in the fort.	[East India Company]	Warren Hastings	(1) A.H. 1197 (2) 1783 A.D.	English and Persian, Roman and Nasta'liq	States that this fort and the buildings within it were completed by 'Imādu'd-Daula Wāran Hastind (i.e. Warren Hastings), the Honourable Nawwāb Bahādur, Jalādat Jang, under the supervision of Karneḥ Wilyām Blāyar (i.e. Colonel William Blair) Bahādur Bahrām Jang. Cf. Dist. Gaz., U.P., Vol. XXVII, Mirzapur (Allahabad, 1911), p. 306.
175	Chunār Ghāt kī Masjid near Pantoon Bridge. Slab above the central mihrāb.	....	....	A.H. 1303, Safar 20 =1885 A.D., November 28.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by Kālan Khān Sipāhī (Soldier), son of Raushan Khān, a resident of Chirān (i.e. Chirand) in Chhaprā.
176	Haliā.-- Mosque near the police station. On the façade. (From photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1261=1845 A.D., January 10 - December 29.	Do.	States that this mosque was constructed on the given date.
177	Lākhanpūr.-- Two loose slabs in mosque in maḥalla Shaikhān.	....	....	Faḡlī 1260, Sūdī Purnamāshī	Urdū and Kaithali, Nasta'liq and Nāgarī	Bilingual. Records the construction of a mosque by Shaikh Karīm Bakhsh son of Shaikh Bundhū, a resident of Muiyā (?).

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH--contd. MIRZAPUR DISTRICT--contd. CHUNAR TAHSIL--contd. Lakhanpur--contd.					
178	Two loose slabs in a mosque in mahalla <u>Shaikhān</u> . No. 2.	....	....	(1) [A.H. 1275], Rabī' II, 22 (2) Samvat 1915= 1858 A.D., November 29.	Persian and Kaithali, Nasta'liq and Nāgarī	Bilingual. Damaged and worn out. Records the construction of a well by Mīran, son of Malik (name not legible).
179	Headstone of a grave near Pathānon kī masjid.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1306, Muḥarram 28 (wrong for 29), (2) 1888 A.D., October 5.	Urdū verse and prose, Nasta'liq	States that Ḥājī Bāqir 'Alī Khān died before the Friday prayer on the given date. Also mentions the name of Sa'adat 'Alī Khān, probably the one who set up the inscriptional slab.
180	Slab in the wall near the entrance of the above mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1291 (and chronogram)=1874 A.D., February 18 - 1875 A.D., February 6.	Urdū verse, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Bāqir Khān (i.e. Bāqir 'Alī Khān) (See No. 178 above). Composed by Zakhmī.

181	Mirzāpūr.-- Karbalāwālā Qabrastān, Maḥalla Imāmbāra. Headstones of graves near a ruined tomb. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1243, Dhī'l- Ḥijja 19, Thursday =1828 A.D., July 2.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mihrbān Khān, the darner (rafūgar).
182	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1236, Shā'bān 22, Thursday=1821 A.D., May 25.	Do.	Records the death of Raushan Khān, Jam'dār Kotwī (?).
183	No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1219 (and chronogram), Rama- gān 11=1804 A.D., December 14.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of 'Āṣim.
184	No. 4.	....	....	A.H. 1222, Dhīl- Ḥijja 24, Monday= 1808 A.D., February 22.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of a lady named Umrāu Begam.
185	No. 5.	....	....	A.H., Muḥarram 7	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Crudely executed. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 19th century.
186	No. 6.	....	....	A.H. 1277, Dhīl- Qa'da 20=1861 A.D., May 30.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq	States that this is the grave of Ḥairat Khān, son of Faṭḥ Khān, a native of the district of Kābul. He (originally) belonged to Wāyān (?).
187	No. 7.	....	....	A.H. 1259, Dhī'l- Qa'da 12, Sunday= 1843 A.D., December 4.	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Shaikh Shabrātī, the dyer (rangrez).

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH--contd. MIRZAPUR DISTRICT--contd. CHUNAR TAHSIL--contd. Mirzāpur--contd.					
188	Karbālāwālā Qabrastān, Maḥalla Imāmbāra. Headstones of graves near a ruined tomb. No. 8.	....	....	A.H. 1274 (and chronogram), Thursday=1857 A.D., August 22 - 1858 A.D., August 10.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Bījān, the dancer (ṭawā'if). Composed by Faiyād.
189	No. 9.	....	....	A.H. 1265, Ramaḍān 15=1849 A.D., August 4.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that Bībī Mīrān died on the given date.
190	In the enclosure of the tomb called Karbālā. Headstones. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1288 (and chronogram), Dhi'l-Qa'da 22, Friday=1872 A.D., February 9.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Maṣṣūr Khān.
191	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1236, Dhi'l-Qa'da 7, Monday=1821 A.D., August 6.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records the death of a lady named Bī Chatrū.

192	Patthar kī masjid, Maḥalla Nārghāṭ. Slab on the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1221 (and chronogram)=1806 A.D., March 21 - 1807 A.D., March 10.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records that the mosque was constructed by three brothers named Yār Muḥammad, <u>Shaikh</u> Raḥmān and Ḥusain.
193	Khalīfa Mecca masjid, Maḥalla Rāmbāgh. Above the central doorway of the prayer hall.	....	....	A.H. 1259 (and chronogram)=1843 A.D., February 1 - 1844 A.D., January 21.	Do.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to <u>Khalīfa</u> . Composed by Anwar.
194	Masjid Pakkī Sarāiwālī, Maḥalla Pakkī Sarāī. Slab on the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1279 (and chronogram)=1862 A.D., June 29 - 1863 A.D., June 17.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a mosque by Ja'far. Composed by 'Ashiq. Further states that the rent (<u>wazīfa</u>) of the chambers (kūshak) in the ground floor of the mosque is endowed for the mosque.
195	Terhwā Qabrastān. Headstone of a grave to the north of the mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1312 (and chronogram), Dhī'l-Hijja 4, Wednesday=1895 A.D., May 29.	Persian verse and Urdū prose, Nasta'liq	States that a child named Sa'du'llāh, son of Maulavī Ri'āyatu'llāh died by drowning in the Ganges at the age of 8 years. Text composed by <u>Zakhmī</u> .

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	FOREIGN COUNTRIES					
	PAKISTAN					
	SIND PROVINCE					
	THATTA DISTRICT					
196	Thatta.-- Makli Hill. Tomb of Jām Nizāmu'd-Dīn. On the western door. (Estampages of Nos. 196 to 267 from old collection).	....	....	A.H. 915 (words)= 1509 A.D., April 21 - 1510 A.D., April 9.	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. States that the construction of this place was commenced on the given date. Also mentions Aḥmad son of (name lost) probably as a builder. Briefly noticed in Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of India Western Circle (PRAS.WC), 1920, p. 51.
197	Do.	Rulers of Sind	Nizāmu'd Dīn	....	Arabic, Naskh	States that this is the place (i.e. tomb) of Sultan Nizāmu'd-Dīn Shāh son of Sulṭān Ṣadru'd-Dīn Shāh Sulṭān. In characters of about the 16th century.
198	Mosque in Surfa Khān's tomb	....	....	A.H. 1052 (and chronogram)=1642 A.D., March 22 - 1643 A.D., March 11.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Refers to the construction of a mosque. Briefly noticed in <i>ibid</i> .

199	Tomb of Dīwān of Sind.	....	....	A.H. 1049 (and chronogram) = 1639 A.D., April 24 - 1640 A.D., April 12.	Do.	Records the construction of the tomb of the Dīwān of Sind (name not mentioned) who was a man of noble personage and well wisher of the people. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 52.
200	Jāmi' Masjid.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A.H. 1068 (and chronogram)=1657 A.D., September 29 - 1658 A.D., September 18.	Do.	States that Mīr Jalāl Ridvī, the minister, laid out the stone floorings of the Jāmi' mosque at the behest of the king. Written by 'Abdul'l-Ghafūr.
201	Another slab, same place.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Records that the lofty mosque was completed at the behest of the king.
202	Tomb of Mubārak Khān. On the eastern gate.	....	....	A.H. 895 (words), Jumādā I = 1490 A.D., March 23 - April 21.	Arabic, Thulth	Records that the construction of this place [i.e. the tomb] was commenced in the time of Khānu'l-A'ẓam Miyyān Mubārak Khān, son of Sulṭān Nizāmu'd-Dīn Shāh by Ḥabību'llāh, the generous. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 51.
203	On the tomb of Mubārak Khān.	....	....	....	Do.	States that this grave is that of a martyr Khānu'l-A'ẓam Mubārak Khān, son of Sulṭān Nizāmu'd-Dīn. In characters of about the 15th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PAKISTAN--contd. SIND PROVINCE--contd. THATTA DISTRICT--contd. Thatta--contd.					
204	On a loose stone near the tomb of Mubārak Khān.	....	....	A.H. 898, Rabī' I =1492 A.D., December 21 - 1493 A.D., January 19.	Arabic and Persian, Thulth	Damaged. States that the building of this place (i.e. a tomb) was commenced at the order of Tāju'd-Dunyā wa'd-Dīn Miyān Tāj Muḥammad foster brother of Miyān Faḥ Khān son of Sultān Nizāmu'd-Dīn-Shāh, Noticed in 1b1d.
205	A ruined tomb to the north of the tomb of Mubārak Khān.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Damaged. States that this is the place (i.e. tomb) of Malik Rāj Tāl son of Malik Anār son of Malik Rāhū son of Malik Rāydhān son of Malik Fīrūz Shāh Sultān. In characters of about the 17th century.
206	On the tomb of Mīrzā Faḥ Shāh.	....	....	....	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Mīrzā Faḥ Shāh, son of Kamāl Shāh (?). Do.
207	Tomb of Abū'l-Faḥ.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the death of Abū'l-Faḥ son of Mīrzā Jānī Beg Tarkhān. Do.

208	On a tomb in the compound of Nawwāb 'Isā Khān Zāviya.	....	....	A.H. 964, Rabī' I 11=1557 A.D., January 12.	Do.	States that Mīrzā Yādgār Muḥammad Miskīn Beg Khān died on the given date.
209	Tomb of Sulṭān Ibrāhīm.	....	....	....	Persian, Thulth	Records the death of Prince Sulṭān Ibrāhīm son of Mīrzā Muḥammad 'Isā Tarkhān Bahādur. In characters of about the 16th century. Briefly noticed in <i>ibid</i> .
210	On the tomb of Mīrzā Muḥammad Sālīh Tarkhān.	....	....	A.H. 970, Sha'bān 23, Saturday= 1563 A.D., April 17.	Persian prose and verse Thulth	Records the martyrdom of Prince Mīrzā Muḥammad Sālīh Tarkhān, son of Mīrzā Muḥammad 'Isā Tarkhān (I). Briefly noticed in <i>ibid</i> .
211	Tomb of Mīrza 'Isā Tarkhān(I). On the Sarcophagus of the grave.	Rulers of Sind	Mīrzā Muḥammad 'Isā Tarkhān (I)	A.H. 973=1565 A.D., July 29 - 1566 A.D., July 18.	Persian verse and prose, Thulth	Records the demise of Mīrzā Muḥammad 'Isā (Tarkhān I) son of 'Abdu'l-'Alī Tarkhān. Published, <i>The Calligraphers of Thatta</i> (Karachi, 1978), p. 65, pl. XVI b and <i>Tārīkh-i-Sindh</i> (Lahore, 1980), pt. II, p. 127.
212	On the tomb of Shāhzāda Shāh Rukh.	....	....	A.H. 992=1584 A.D., January 4 - December 23.	Persian, Thulth	Records the death of Prince Shāh Rukh Khān son of (name not legible) son of Mīrzā Muḥammad Bāqī Tarkhān.
213	Tomb of Mīrzā Muḥammad Bāqī.	Rulers of Sind	Mīrzā Muḥammad Bāqī	A.H. 993, Shawwāl 8, Thursday=1585 A.D., September 23.	Do.	Records the death of Mīrzā Muḥammad Bāqī, son of Mīrzā Muḥammad 'Isā Tarkhān. Published, <i>Tārīkh-i-Sindh</i> , pt. II, p. 179, f.n. 2.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PAKISTAN--contd. SIND PROVINCE--contd. THATTA DISTRICT--contd. Thatta--contd.					
214	Tomb of Mīrzā Muḥammad Pāyanda.	Rulers of Sind	Mīrzā Muḥammad Pāyanda	A.H. 1001, Ṣafar=1592 A.D., October 28 - November 25.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the death of Mīrzā Muḥammad Pāyanda, son of Mīrzā Muḥammad Bāqī. Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 206. f.n. 3.
215	On the tomb of Mīrzā Jānī Beg.	....	....	A.H. 1201 (chronogram)=1612 A.D., February 23 - 1613 A.D., February 10.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the death of a person (name not mentioned). Briefly noticed in PRAS.WC., 1920, p. 51.
216	Tomb of Mīrzā 'Īsā Tarkhān (II). On the grave.	....	....	A.H. 1062 (and chronogram)=1651 A.D., December 4 - 1652 A.D., November 21.	Do.	Records the death of Mīrzā 'Īsā Tarkhān (II). Published in <i>Tārīkh-i-Sind</i> , pt. II, p. 331.

217	Grave of Sulṭān Muḥammad.	....	....	A.H. 963 (words), Thursday=1555 A.D., November 21 - 1556 A.D., October 29.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the death of Sulṭān Muḥammad, son of Amīr Ḥājika Mughal.
218	On the grave of Māh Begam.	....	....	A.H.,	Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Records the death of Māh Begam. Date portion peeled off. In characters of about the 17th century.
219	On the grave of Ḥūr Khāk Begam.	....	....	A.H. 1001=1592 A.D., September 28 - 1593 A.D., September 16.	Do.	Records the death of a lady Ḥūr Khāk Begam.
220	Grave of Māh Begam, daughter of Muḥammad Bāqī Tarkhān.	....	....	A.H. 1014=1605 A.D., May 9 - 1606 A.D., April 28.	Persian, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the death of Māh Begam Bībī, daughter of Muḥammad Bāqī Tarkhān.
221	Grave of Bīgah Jān.	.....	....	A.H. 1018, Rajab, Thursday=1609 A.D., September 21 - October 19.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Records the death of Beg Jān Nekān (?), daughter of Mīrzā Muḥammad Khān Tātawī (i.e. Thattawī, i.e. of Thatta).
222	Do. On a grave	....	....	....	Do.	Records the death of Arghuwān Bīgah, daughter of Amīr Muḥammad 'Alī Arghuwān. In characters of about the 17th century.

C - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PAKISTAN--contd.					
	SIND PROVINCE--contd.					
	THATTA DISTRICT--contd.					
	Thatta--contd.					
223	Tomb of Saiyida Bairam Sultān. On the southern gate.	....	....	[A.H. 966, Šafar 6]=1558 A.D., November 18.	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Saiyida Bairam Sultān, daughter of Saiyid Amīr Qāsim Taghā'i. Briefly noticed in PRAS.WC., 1920, p. 51.
224	Tomb of Mīrzā Muḥammad. Grave Stones. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 951, Ramaḍān 25=1544 A.D., December 10.	Persian, Thulth	States that a lady named Shahr Bānū died on the given date.
225	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 966, Rabī'ī, 10, Monday=1558 A.D., December 21.	Do.	Records the death of Buzlī Shāh (?).
226	No. 3.	....	....	A.H. 1010, Sha'bān 26=1602 A.D., February 9.	Persian, Naskh	States that a lady named Khūbīgah (?) died on the given date.

227	No. 4.	....	....	A.H. 1011, Rabi' I, Friday=1602 A.D., August 13 - September 3.	Persian, Thulth	Records the death of Khurshid Bīgah, daughter of Mīrzā Muḥammad Bāqī Tarkhān.
228	No. 5.	....		A.H. 1024, Dhi'l-Qa'da 14, Monday =1615 A.D., November 25.	Do.	Records the death of a lady named Latīf Bīgah.
229	No. 6.	....	....	A.H. 1079, Sha'bān 22=1669 A.D., January 15.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that Miyān Ghālib died on the given date
230	No. 7.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Durūd). In characters of about the 17th century.
231	No. 8.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Thulth	Records the death of Muḥammad Dhakā. In characters of about the 17th century.
232	Tomb of Badi'u'z-Zamān, son of Shāhrukh Khān.	....	....	A.H. 1011=1602 A.D., June 11 - 1603 A.D., May 31.	Persian, Thulth	States that Badi'u'z-Zamān, son of Shāhrukh Khān died on the given date.
233	Amīr Khān's mosque. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1040 (chronogram)=1630 A.D., July 31 - 1631 A.D., July 19.	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque by Amīr Khān.

S1. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PAKISTAN.--contd. SIND PROVINCE--contd. THATTA DISTRICT--contd. Thatta--contd.					
234	Masjid-i-Shāh Jahānī.	....	....	A.H. 1054 (and chronogram)=1644 A.D., February 29 - 1645 A.D., Feb- ruary 16.	Persian, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the construction of the mosque. Published, <u>Tārīkh-i-sindh</u> , pt. II, p. 340.
235	Bādshāhi Masjid. Slab built in the wall.	....	....	A.H. 1057 (and chronogram)=1647 A.D., January 27 - 1648 A.D., January 16.	Do.	Records the completion of a mosque. Written by 'Abdu'l-Ghafūr. Published, <u>The Calligraphers of Thatta</u> , p. 69, pl. XXV.
236	Pīr Asad's tomb. On a grave.	....	....	A.H. 1076, Šafar 8=1665 A.D., August 10.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of a person (name not mentioned).
237	Do. On a grave in the outer verandah.	....	....	A.H. 1076, Rajab 14=1666 A.D., January 10.	Do.	States that a lady named Danbā'ī died on the given date.

238	Do. On the doorway.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (First Creed) only. In characters of about the 17th century.
239	On a grave in a small building.	....	....	A.H. 1090, Safar 2=1679 A.D., March 5.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that the grave of 'Alī Muḥammad was completed on the given date.
240	Tomb of Mīrzā Abū'l-Faṭḥ.	....	....	A.H. 1092 (chronogram)=1681 A.D., January 11 - December 30.	Arabic and Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mīrzā Abū'l-Faṭḥ.
241	A ruined brick building. Slab in the wall.	....	....	A.H. 1097=1685 A.D., November 18 - 1686 A.D., November 6.	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Contains religious text (Qur'ān, IX, part of verses 18 and 19).
242	Do. Loose stone.	....	....	Do.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (First Creed). Written by Sayyid 'Alī. Published, The Calligraphers of Thatta, p. 68, pl. XXIV.
243	Tomb of Mīr.	....	....	A.H. 1110 (and chronogram)=1698 A.D., June 30 - 1699 A.D., June 18.	Arabic, <u>Jughrā</u>	Reads : Udkhulī Bijannatī (i.e. Enter the Paradise) which also forms the chronogram.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PAKISTAN--contd. SIND PROVINCE--contd. THATTA DISTRICT--contd. Thatta--contd.					
244	Domed sepulchre locally called the Gumbad of Mīr Mazār Kalamātī.	....	....	A.H. 1203 (and chronogram), Jumada I, 6=1789 A.D., February 2.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that Mīr Mazār Kalamātī, Mīr Khaira Kalamātī and Mīr Ibrāhīm Kalamātī obtained martyrdom on the given date.
245	Tomb of Mīr Jahān Khān.	....	....	A.H. 1265, Jumādā II, 6=1849 A.D., April 29.	Do.	States that Mīr Jahān Khān, son of Mīr Maḥmūd Khān Tālpūr died on the given date.
246	Tomb of <u>Shaikh</u> Diyā. On a grave.	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Contains religious text (Qur'ān, Chapter II, verse 255 and part of verse 256). In characters of about the 17th century.
247	Provenance : Not known.	....	....	A.H. 1047 (words)= 1637 A.D., May 16 - 1638 A.D., May 4.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mīrzā Ibrāhīm.

248	Do.	....	....	A.H. 1082, Dhī'l- Hijja 26=1672 A.D., April 14.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of a lady named Jahān Begam.
249	Do.	....	....	A.H. 1154 (and words), night of Friday=1741 A.D., March 13 - 1742 A.D., February 19.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of two persons namely <u>Ghaffār</u> and <u>Wahhāb</u> .
250	Do.	....	....	A.H. 1155 (and chronogram), Muḥarram=1742 A.D., February 25 - March 26.	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	States that Muḥammad Karīm son of <u>Haji</u> <u>'Alī Asghar Isfahānī</u> (i.e. of Isfahān in Iran) died on the given date.
251	Do.	....	....	A.H. 1163=1749 A.D., November 30 - 1750 A.D., November 18.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of a person (name not mentioned).
252	Do.	....	....	A.H. 1165 (and chronogram) Jumādā II, 28, Thursday= 1752 A.D., May 2.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq	Records that <u>Bughra Khān</u> (?) died in the prime of his life on the given date.
253	Do.	....	....	A.H. 1181, Sha'bān 15=1768 A.D., January 6.	Arabic prose and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of a person (name not mentioned).

C - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	PAKISTAN--contd.					
254	Provenance : Not known.	....	....	A.H. 1187, Sha'bān 4, night of Thursday=1773 A.D., October 21.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq	Records the death of a person (name not mentioned).
255	Do.	....	....	A.H. 1191, Muḥarram, last day = 1777 A.D., March 10.	Arabic and Persian verse and prose, Naskh	Records the death of Āqā Muḥammad Ibrāhīm son of Ḥājī Amīr Aḥmad Tehrānī (i.e. of Tehrān in Iran).
256	Do.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Contains religious text (Nād-i-'Alī). In characters of about the 17th century.
257	Do.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Do. (Shiite Durūd). Do.
258	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (Nād-i-'Alī). Do.
259	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains religious text (Qur'ān, Chapter LXVII, verses 1-6 and part of verse 7). Do.

260	Do.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Reads : Yā Raḥmān, Yā Raḥīm (Attributes of Allāh). Do.
261	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains religious text (Qur'ān, Chapter II, part of verse 285). Do.
262	Do.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Do. (Qur'ān, Chapter II, part of verses 155, 156 and 157). Do.
263	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (Qur'ān, Chapter II, verse 255). Do.
264	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (Qur'ān, Chapter LXVII, verses 12-13). Do.
265	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (Qur'ān, Chapter IX, verse 21 and Chapter XXIX, part of verse 58). Do.
266	Do.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Do. (Qur'ān, Chapter LXVII, verses 1-4 and part of verse 5 and Chapter XXXIX, verse 53). Do.
267	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (Qur'ān, Chapter LXIV, verse 7). Do.

D - PHOTOGRAPHS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size
7578	Porumamilla, Badvel Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.	Tank inscription of Bhāskara Bhavadūra Śaka 1291. (Ep. Ind. Vol. XIV plates facing p. 102).	Quarter
7579	Banavāsi, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Karnataka.	Inscription of Sadāśivarāya-mahārāya Śaka 1474 (A.R.Ep., 1935-36, 1935-36, No. E 120).	Square
7580	Do.	Stone slab inscription Dēvarāya-mahārāya Śaka 1354 (Ibid., 1935-36, No. E 119).	Do.
7581	Do.	Inscription of Śivasiri Puṣamāvi (JESI., Vol. I, p. 34).	Do.
7582	Temburṇi, Sholapur Tahsil and District, Maharashtra.	Copper-plate charter of Vikramāditya (second set) (Plate I, Ibid., Vol. IX).	Do.
7583	Do.	Do. (Plate II, Ibid.)	Do.
7584	Do.	Do. (Plate IIB, Ibid.)	Do.
7585	Do.	Do. (Plate III, Ibid.)	Do.
7586	Indore, Indore Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh (Findspot : Pīppalādēo)	Copper-plate charter of Paramāra Bhōjadēva (Plate I) (A.R.Ep., 1980-81, No. A 3).	Do.
7588	Temburṇi, Sholapur Tahsil and District, Maharashtra	Copper-plate charter of Vikramāditya (Plate IIB, JESI., Vol. IX).	Quarter
7589	Do.	Do. (Plate IIA, Ibid.)	Do.
7590	Do.	Do. (Plate I, Ibid.)	Do.
7591	Do.	Do. (Plate III, Ibid.)	Do.
7592	Vinnakōṭa, Gudivada Taluk, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh.	Plates of Amma I (A.R.Ep., 1960-61, No. A 3).	Square

D - PHOTOGRAPHS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size
7593	Vinnakōṭa, Gudivada Taluk, Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh.	Plates of Amma I (A.R.Ep., 1960-61, No. A 3).	Square
7594	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7595	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7596	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7597	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7598	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7599	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7600	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7601	Lakshmīpura, Hangal Taluk, Dharwar District, Karnataka.	Stone Inscription of Rāshtrakūṭa Indra, Śaka 846 (A.R.Ep., 1947-48, B 203; Svastī Śrī - Dr. B.Ch.Chhabra Felicitation Volume plate facing p.34.	Quarter
7602	Honāvar, Honavar Taluk, North Kanara District, Karnataka.	Plates of Kaikēya Chitrasēna, Year I, Plate I (Ep.Ind., Vol. XXXVII, plates facing p. 35).	Square
7603	Do.	Do. Plate II (Ibid.)	Do.
7604	Pennadam, Vridhachalam Taluk, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Kulōttuṅga Chōḷa I, year 29; 382 day (A.R.Ep., 1928-29, No. B 239).	Do.
7605	Kelasūr, Gundlupet Taluk, Mysore District, Karnataka.	Inscription of Uḍaiyār Chōḷa-Gaṅgaḍēva (A.R.Ep., 1911, No. B 500; Ep. Car., Vol. III - Rev. Gu. 102).	Do.
7606	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7607	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.

D - PHOTOGRAPHS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size
7608	Kelasūr, Gundlupet Taluk, Mysore District, Karnataka.	Inscription of Uḍaiyār Chōḷa-Gaṅgadēva (A.R.Ep., 1911, No. B.500; Ep. Car., Vol. III - Rev. Gu. 102).	Square
7609	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7610	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7611	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7612	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7613	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7614	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7615	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7616	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7617	Kōttaiyūr, Cheṅgam Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	Stone inscription of Tirumāraṇ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XL, plate facing p. 3).	Do.
7618	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7619	Lucknow, Lucknow Tahsil and District, Uttar Pradesh.	Copper-plate inscription of Sūrapāla I (A.R.Ep., 1972, No. A 23).	Do.
7620	Do.	Do. (Ibid.)	Do.
7621	Suṇḍakkāyṁuttūr, Coimbatore Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Rājakēsaṛi (Ep. Ind., Vol. XL, Plates facing p. 17, lines 1-3).	Do.
7622	Do.	Do. (lines 4-7) (Ibid.)	Do.
7623	Mathura, Mathura Tahsil and District, Uttar Pradesh.	Brāhmī inscription, year 115, Śrāvana 13, (A.R.Ep., 1976-77, No. B 260).	Do.
7624	Do.	Do. Year 121 (Ibid., No. B 285).	Do.

D - PHOTOGRAPHS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size
7625	Mathura, Mathura Tahsil and District, Uttar Pradesh.	Inscription of Jayasimha Siddharāja (Ibid., 1969-70, No. B 208).	Square
7626	Alampūr, Alampur Taluk, Mahabubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.	Bādāmi Chalukya inscription (Ibid., 1976-77, No. B 20).	Do.
7627	Muttage, Bagewadi Taluk, Bijapur District, Karnataka.	Inscription of Rāshtrakūṭa Krishna III (Ibid., 1975-76, No. B 111).	Do.
7628	Peravali, Guntur Taluk and District, Andhra Pradesh.	Copper-plate charter of the Eastern Chāḷukya Vishṇu-varddhana V (Plate I; A.R.Ep., 1914-15, No. A 2)	Do.
7629	Do.	Do. (Plate IIa, Ibid.)	Do.
7630	Do.	Do. (Plate IIb, Ibid.)	Do.
7631	Do.	Do. (Plate IIIa, Ibid.)	Do.
7632	Do.	Do. (Plate IIb, Ibid.)	Do.
7633	Do.	Do. (Plate IVa, Ibid.)	Do.
7634	Do.	Do. (Plate IVb, Ibid.)	Do.
7635	Madras, Madras Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	Copper-plate charter of Vishṇu-varddhana-mahārāja (A.R.Ep., 1913-14, No. A 6).	Do.
7636	Do.	Do. (Plate IIa, Ibid.),	Do.
7637	Do.	Do. (Plate IIb, Ibid.).	Do.
7638	Do.	Do. (Plate IIIa, Ibid.).	Do.
7639	Udegōḷam, Siruguppa Taluk, Bellary District, Karnataka.	Minor rock-edict of Aśoka First boulder (Ep. Ind., Vol. XXXIV, plates facing pp. 238-39).	Do.

D - PHOTOGRAPHS, 1983-84

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size
7640	Chammak, Achalapur Taluk, Amravati District, Maharashtra	Plates of Pravarasēna II (C.I.I., Vol. V, plates facing p. 27, lines 1-32).	Quarter
7641	Do.	Do. (Plates facing p. 25, lines 33-61, Ibid.).	Do.
7642	Poonā, Poona Tahsil and District, Maharashtra.	Copper-plates of Prabhāvatī-gupta (Ibid., I, Vol. V, Plates facing p. 8).	Do.
7643	Deōtek, Nagpur District, Maharashtra	Stone inscription of Rudrasēna I (Ibid. plates facing p. 4).	Do.
7644	Riddhapūr, Morsi Tahsil, Amravati District, Maharashtra	Copper-plates of Prabhāvatī-gupta (Ibid., plates facing p. 37).	Do.
7645	Balāghāt, Balaghat Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh.	Copper-plates of Prithivīsēna II, Plate I (Ibid., plates facing p. 80).	Do.
7646	Do.	Do. Plate II (Ibid., plates facing p. 81).	Do.
7647	London, U.K. (India Office Library).	Copper-plate of Dēvasēna (Ibid., Vol. V, plates facing p. 102).	Do.
7648	Bāsim, Basim Tahsil, Akola District, Maharashtra.	Copper-plate of Vindhyaśakti II, Plate I (Ibid., Vol. V, plates facing p. 96).	Do.
7649	Do.	Do. Plate II (Ibid., plates facing p. 97).	Do.
7650	Ganj, Chhatarpur District (former Ajaygadh state) Madhya Pradesh.	Stone inscription of Vyāghradēva (Ibid., plates facing p. 92).	Do.
7651	Sīyamaṅgalam, Walajapet Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	Rock inscription of Gaṅga Rāchamalla II, Śaka 815 (JESI., Vol. XI, plates facing p. 124).	Square

D - PHOTOGRAPHS. 1983-84

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size
7652	Sīyamaṅgalam, Walajapet Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu (Foot of the hill) opposite to the rock-cut temple.	Rock inscription in characters of 9th century A.D. (A.R.Ep., 1901, No. 221 A; S.I.I., Vol. VII, No. 441).	Square
7653	Kuḍlūr, T. Narasipur Taluk, Mysore District, Karnataka.	Seal of Kuḍlūr plates of Gaṅga Narasiṁha II (Mys.Arch.Rep., 1921, pp. 8-16, and plate X facing pp. 18-19).	35 mm.
7654	Kukkanūr, Yelburga Taluk, Raichur District, Karnataka.	Seal of Kukkanūr plates of Mārasimha II (A.R.Ep., 1969-70, No. A 5).	Do.
7655	Kūḍalūr, T. Narasipur Taluk, Mysore District, Karnataka.	Plates of Harivarman, Year 188, (Plates Ib, IIa and IIb) Mys.Arch.Rep., 1921, plate IX facing p. 16).	Square
7656	Do.	Do. (Plates IIIa, -IIIb and seal; Ibid.).	Do.

TIRUPATI MUSEUM INSCRIPTION OF VAIDUMBA MANUJATRIṆĒTRA (B No. 2)



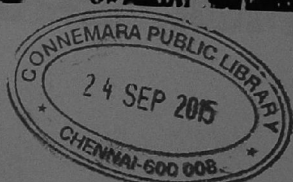
పై-కైతిమన్త పమండ నక్షరచారణయ్య
 ప్రవాపరుడ్రద వసుదరాజులు
 ద్రిదిదితాజ్యమునయగ్రాహవి
 రో రిసంచత్ర పవాల్మగర్విగిత
 నాండూనయ్యారహానాచాలము
 అక్షరైశ్చ సంగుతి కిచేరబ్ద
 ద్ద ప ర రెదనుమయ్య వాడదర
 ద్విప్రజనుసనప్రజను అంగేరంగ
 గానకులండాధిరేనకండనువాది
 పమనుమయ్యారద్రులగలంతను
 కియ్య/బ్రహ్మ పహులు
 నుగ్గ వి నయ్య విదిసాల
 పరిచారంబునయదవ
 నాలు పెంజ్యలుగ్గవి నయ
 తురు రయ్య వయ్య
 కియ్య/బ్రహ్మ పహులు

VADŌDRA MUSEUM INSCRIPTION OF ŚIVASIMĠHA (B No. 69)

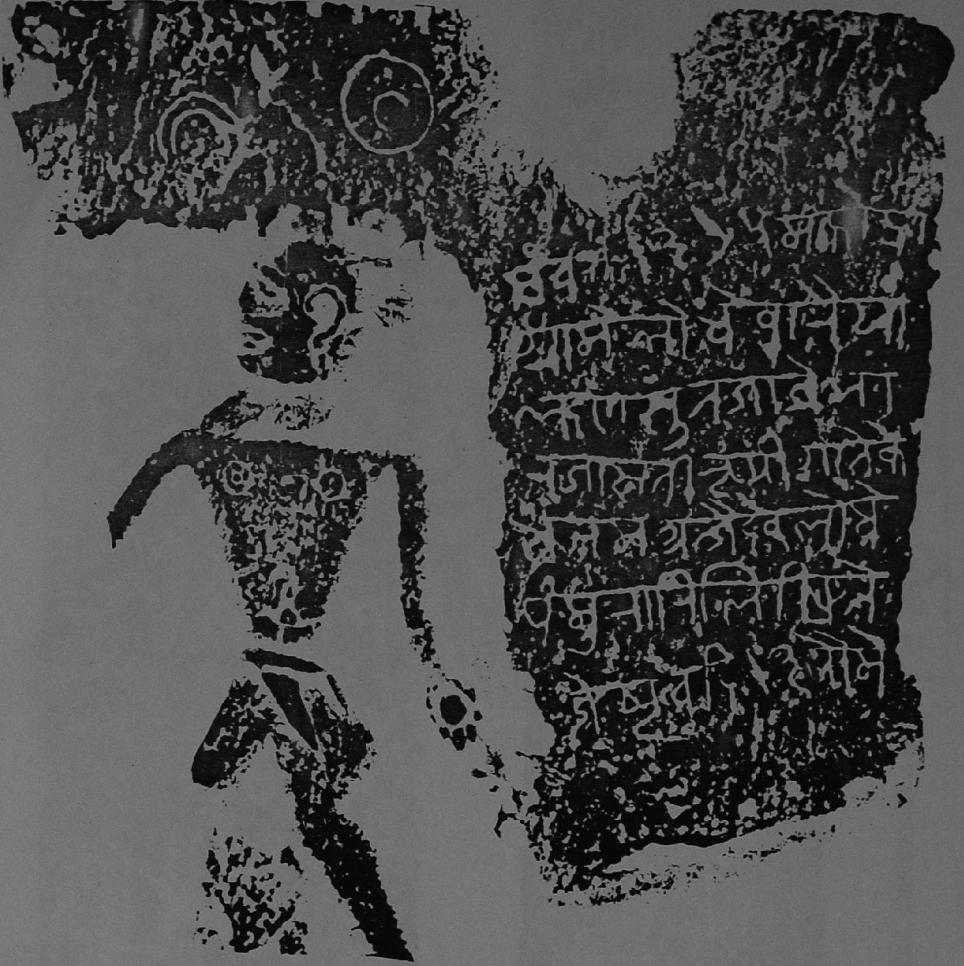


॥ सन्ति १८६८ रापा ए सु १७ जे ५ त्सरे तिका तेर तिका
 या वाज श्रीमद्वसो न ॥ तने पुत्र हो गोपाल जी का सजि श्रीजि
 सिकर सा श्रीक स्योपे ॥ तने पुत्र हो गोपाल जी का सजि श्रीजि
 ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ श्रीसिताधिसि चण्डिनि तोय ॥ सुर
 सुरै सर्वविघ्न छिदे तस्मै गणधिपते ये तपसा रससि
 श्रीमद्वाराज श्रीगजमद्वाराज श्रीशिवसि वजीवि
 जयरासो ॥ अथा सिन ॥ अमयवत्सरे श्रीमन्तृप
 तिविक्रमादिसराज्यस्य वत्स एषा वर्षादे १७
 ५५ वर्षा माते मासि तमे मासे ज्येष्ठ मासे शुक्ल त्रिप
 द्दति चोदश्यादि ॥ देकावर्षादे तिते मासवा ६
 द्यादि १२ ॥ १० सिन ॥ नकुं घादि २७ ॥ २२ वरी
 या न्नामयोगे घादि २७ ॥ २२ वरी
 अमवती या न्नामयोगे घादि २७ ॥ २२ वरी
 सजी श्रीभुमलसंतीतलुत्तकासजी श्रीजि
 कराली तदीयज्यास फतेवल्ली २२ मध्य
 वली कंगत २७ ॥ २२ वरी

DĒVAGĀON INSCRIPTION (B No. 121)



PANNĀ INSCRIPTION (B No. 131)

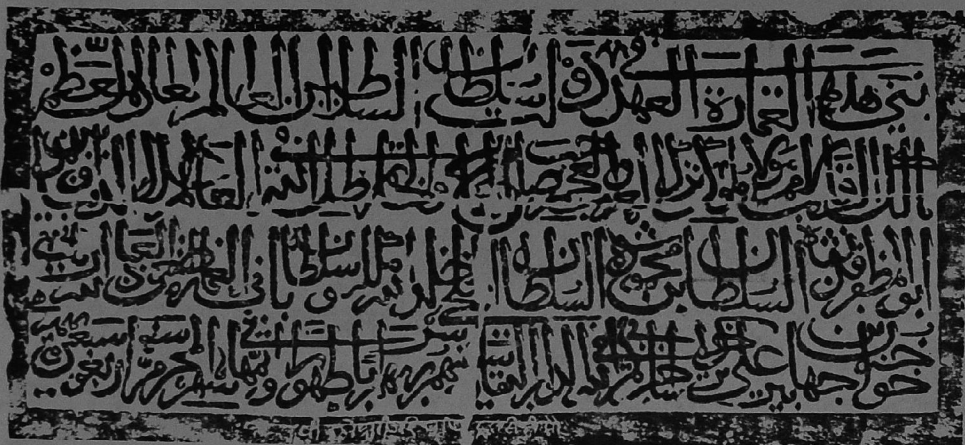


INSCRIPTION OF AKBAR, DATED A.H. 977 (C 132)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 مَسْجِدُ مَنَارِ دَرْوَنَا
 مَسْجِدُ مَنَارِ دَرْوَنَا
 مَسْجِدُ مَنَارِ دَرْوَنَا
 مَسْجِدُ مَنَارِ دَرْوَنَا

عَهْدِ هَيْدَرِ شَاهِ
 رُكْنِ اَكْبَرِ
 رُكْنِ اَكْبَرِ
 رُكْنِ اَكْبَرِ
 رُكْنِ اَكْبَرِ

(a) INSCRIPTION OF FIDAN SHĀH, DATED A.H. 874 (C 134)



(b) INSCRIPTION OF AKBAR, DATED A.H. 980 (C 172)

